

## Pope affirms commitment to peace

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (Petra) — The Vatican today issued a statement stressing its commitment to pursue efforts aimed at achieving a just Middle East settlement. The Vatican is currently conducting intensive activity in the social, humanitarian and educational spheres to encourage the Palestinian people to remain in their homeland and maintain their identity, the statement said. It added that the Vatican attaches great importance to the status of Jerusalem in being a holy city for the three monotheistic religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism. The statement was issued on the occasion of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Salim Sayegh as Roman Catholic bishop in Amman. A Vatican delegation led by Archbishop Mario Bricci had visited Jordan on Jan. 15 and delivered a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Pope John Paul II.

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## George Schultz calls on Qasem

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (Petra) — Former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and president of Bechtel International Corporation, George Schultz called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem here today. They exchanged views on developments in the Middle East and their impact on world peace. Mr. Schultz is currently on a visit to Jordan in the course of a tour of Middle Eastern countries.

## Soviet envoy blasts U.S. Mideast policy

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Soviet international affairs expert Karen N. Brutents today assailed U.S. policies on the Middle East and denied his country was involved in recent developments in Poland, according to a Lebanese newspaper. Mr. Brutents, here on an official visit at the head of Soviet delegation, holds an administrative position as deputy chief of International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. He has also visited Jordan and Syria as part of a fact-finding tour of the area.

## Iraq, Vietnam conclude talks

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Iraq Vice-President Taha Mohiaddin Ma'arouf yesterday ended a four-day official visit to Vietnam, which resulted in pledges to diversify their economic relations and an expression of support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Vietnam News Agency (VNA) reported today. A joint communiqué said that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister and the foreign trade minister discussed with Iraqi trade minister Hassan Ali measures "to promote relations between the two countries and the Non-Aligned Movement." VNA reported. Both countries reiterated their "full support" for the PLO and "strongly condemned" Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

## 2 Protestants shot in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A 46-year-old Belfast shipyard worker, one of his two sons and the family pet dog were shot to death by gunmen who burst into their home early this morning, police said. They said Robert Mitchell and his 21-year-old son, also called Robert, died instantly after two gunmen forced their way into the house in east Belfast. The older Mitchell, who is separated from his wife, was killed as he slept alone in an upstairs bedroom. His unemployed son was shot in a downstairs room. Police said both men were Protestants.

## Cuba, Kuwait hold talks

KUWAIT, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Visiting Cuban foreign Under-Secretary Jose Linars conferred today with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, on issues of interest to the Non-Aligned Movement. Government sources said these included the situation in the Gulf, the Iraq-Iran war and the latest developments in the Middle East situation. The two men also discussed preparations for a meeting due to be held in Kuwait April 6 of foreign ministers of the 36 Non-Aligned states on the Palestine question, the sources added. Mr. Linars arrived Thursday for an official visit. Both Kuwait and Cuba are active members in the Non-Aligned Movement.

## Foreign ministers again postpone meeting until Feb. 7

TUNIS, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A meeting of Arab League foreign ministers to discuss Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has been further postponed until Feb. 7, league sources said today.

The meeting was scheduled to begin tomorrow but then was delayed until Tuesday for "practical reasons," the sources said. They said prior commitments made a Sunday arrival impossible for some of the foreign ministers in the 22-member league.

The further two-week delay was requested by Syria, the sources said, because of the United Nations discussion Thursday on the Golan Heights issue.

The meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers was requested by Syria and originally scheduled for Dec. 27. It was delayed last month until after the U.N. Security Council had concluded its debate on the subject.

Earlier, an official Syrian source told the Associated Press Syria asked for the Arab League meeting to be put off to give Arab foreign ministers time to take up the Golan issue Thursday at the United Nations General Assembly.

"Also, the postponement request is in consideration of the importance of the subjects to be considered at the foreign ministers' conference," said the official, who refused to be identified in keeping with government policy.

Annexation of the Golan Heights is to be the top item at the league meeting in the Tunisian capital, Tunis, as it is at Thursday's session of the General Assembly. Syria and Jordan requested the assembly meeting following the

American veto at the Security Council last Wednesday.

### Soviets to visit Syria

The leftist Beirut newspaper As-Safir, meanwhile, quoted unnamed Arab diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital as saying a high ranking Soviet military delegation will visit Damascus "very soon" and will be headed by Chief of Staff Marshal Nicolai V. Ogarkov, who also serves as first deputy defence minister.

As-Safir, which is usually well informed on Syrian affairs, said arrangements for Marshal Ogarkov's impending visit were worked out during talks Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held in Moscow last week.

Marshal Ogarkov sat in on Mr. Khaddam's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and a joint communique said the discussions centred on "the grave situation and tension in the Middle East" arising from the Golan annexation which the communique described as "a serious threat to peace and security in the region and the world."

The communique said the two sides "reached an identity of views on the need to confront the serious developments in this part of the world" and condemned "the American-Israeli designs in the region which are aimed at imposing American hegemony in the Middle East and encouraging Israeli expansion against the Arabs."

Mr. Khaddam's Moscow visit fuelled speculation that sizeable new arms supplies from the Soviet Union to Syria were in the works.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen off at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior government officials and army officers before the King's departure to Bahrain Saturday (Petra photo)

## 'Ron' writes to 'Menachem' 'friendliest-ever' message

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — President Ronald Reagan sent Prime Minister Menachem Begin a "friendly message" this week "thanking Israel for its support of the Palestinian autonomy talks," the prime minister's spokesman said today.

The message also expressed the hope that the talks will gain new impetus with the expected return of Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Middle East in the next few days. Spokesman Uri Porat said.

The letter was addressed to "my dear Menachem" and signed "Ron" adding to what officials close to Mr. Begin called the friendliest note they ever saw from a U.S. president to an Israeli prime minister, Israel Radio reported.

Relations between the United States and Israel cooled when Israel extended Israeli law to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. As a result of that move the Reagan administration suspended a

recently signed strategic cooperation agreement with Israel.

Israeli officials have however reportedly expressed appreciation of this week's U.S. decision to veto sanctions voted against Israel in the United Nations Security Council.

The U.S. was outvoted 9-1 in the Security Council when members voted in favour of imposing economic and diplomatic sanctions against Israel for its month-old annexation of the Golan Heights. However the U.S. blocked the sanctions by virtue of its veto power.

While Mrs. Kirkpatrick did not support the extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights she told Israel Radio "we recognise that each of our allies (including Israel) has the right to independent decisions."

Interviewed by Israel Radio, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick compared the United States' isolation in the Security Council sanctions vote to Israel's own frequent isolation in the U.N. body.

## Defence minister denies kingdom seeks nuclear weapons

## Saudi Arabia stresses will to fight for Arabs

RIYADH, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia, which earns more than \$100 billion annually from its oil sales, will not produce nuclear weapons, Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz declared today.

"The kingdom does not intend to use nuclear energy for military purposes, because this entails more dangers than blessings," Prince Sultan told the Saudi newspaper Al-Jazirah in an interview.

He said that the kingdom will employ nuclear energy "merely for peaceful purposes," including economic and agricultural projects.

In this connection, said Prince Sultan, Saudi Arabia will obtain "the most up-to-date equipment in the world."

Prince Sultan was reaffirming the kingdom's commitment to the defence of the Gulf region against external threat, under-scoring Riyadh's readiness to send its armed forces to any Arab country in the event of a foreign menace.

"The current cooperation between the kingdom and Pakistan does not include nuclear energy," said Prince Sultan. "The Pakistanis themselves are not exerting efforts to produce nuclear weapons. Rather, they are employing nuclear energy for economic development purposes."

Prince Sultan's reference to nuclear weaponry was an apparent response to speculation that the Canadian Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, was to discuss a nuclear energy cooperation deal during a scheduled visit to the kingdom next week.

## Qadhafi arrives in Tunis

TUNIS, Jan. 23 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived unannounced today at Monastir Airport, 130 km south of here, from Algeria. He was greeted by the local governor, Mansour Skhiri, and shortly after his arrival he went to a nearby hotel for lunch. It appeared that his arrival surprised politicians and diplomats in Tunis. President Habib Bourguiba is in the United States for medical treatment and Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali is touring the Gabes area in southern Tunisia.

## Jordan, Bahrain call on Arabs to close ranks

MANAMA, Jan. 23 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein held solidarity talks tonight with Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa.

The Jordanian delegation accompanying the King and a senior Bahraini delegation attended the meeting.

Both sides reviewed developments in the Middle East and the Arab state of affairs and their impact on the region as a whole.

Both stressed the need to overcome current Arab differences to confront, with a unified Arab stand, all challenges and dangers facing the Arab Nation.

The King, who arrived in Manama this afternoon is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

During the talks, the King asserted to Sheikh Issa Jordan's strong denunciation of the Iranian attempt to destabilise Bahrain, and the Jordanian people's firm stand in supporting their Bahraini brothers. He also stressed that only a pan-Arab stand can deter enemies of the Arab Nation from further aggression and onslaughts.

The Bahraini side to the talks was represented by Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa. Heir-apparent Sheikh Hamad Ibn Issa Al Khalifa, Minister of Interior Mohammad Ibn Khalifa, the acting foreign minister, Minister of Industry and Development Youssef Shirawi, Chief of Staff Brig. Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Khalifa and Bahrain Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Aziz Al Hassan.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Earlier today the King toured the dry dock south of the town of Al Had and was briefed by Bahraini officials on the ship-maintenance and ship-building operations carried out at the dock. He was accompanied on the visit by Sheikh Hamad and other senior government officials.

## Bahrain 'to call Saudi forces if need arises'

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Bahrain will ask for Saudi forces "when necessary," the prime minister of Bahrain was quoted as saying today.

Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa made the statement in an interview with the Paris-based Arabic-language weekly Al-Mustaqbal in which he described Iran as "the Israel of the Gulf."

The prime minister disclosed that his country has suspended all dealings with Iran, "including movement of Iranian ships and aircraft and a ban on entry of Iranian nationals into Bahrain."

"Iran poses the same danger in the Gulf that Israel poses in the Arab east," Sheikh Khalifa was quoted as saying.

"The present Iranian regime is instigating Gulf nationals to conspiracy under Islamic revolution slogans and sectarianism," he said. "The ayatollah rulers in Tehran are also providing military training to Gulf nationals to spread sabotage and anarchy in the Gulf."

Sheikh Khalifa said the joint security pact signed last month by Bahrain and Saudi Arabia should be expanded to comprise all Arab countries in the Gulf.

Kuwait and Qatar have already announced that they are for the idea, which will be taken up Monday by a Gulf defence ministers meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

He denied that last month's aborted coup bid in Bahrain, allegedly engineered by Iran, had resulted in "an exodus of capital from Bahrain."

Bahrain's economy is based on a thriving banking and services sector which is vital for its continued prosperity.



Prince Sultan

has impelled the Gulf states to firm up cooperation and cohesion plans "with a view to putting a limit to such (conspiracy) matters..."

Prince Sultan said that breaking off diplomatic and trade ties with Iran, in line with an Iraqi behest, was a question "to be decided only by an Arab summit conference and by the Arab foreign ministers together."

He said the kingdom would abide by any Arab decision that supports "the efforts of an Arab state [Iraq] in its quest to regain its territorial rights."

Saudi Arabia has stepped up its verbal attacks on the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after last month's abortive coup against Bahrain.

Prince Sultan said the kingdom was bolstering its defences with the newly acquired U.S.-made F-15 warplanes and its success in signing the \$8.5-billion arms deal that includes five U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar planes.

## Butros, Khaddam open talks

DAMASCUS, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and his Syrian counterpart, Abdul Halim Khaddam, opened talks here today to discuss collective Arab measures to deal with South Lebanon and other current Middle East issues, according to official sources here.

The sources said the talks will also aim at coordinating views before a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis, which was scheduled to be held on Tuesday then postponed until next month.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said the talks will focus mainly on the Arab collective strategy on southern Lebanon by an Arab-subcommittee which was formed last week. The committee includes, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Secretary-General of the Arab League Chadi Klibi.

The committee is scheduled to meet sometime in February to map out a strategy of action in the

event of an Israeli attack on southern Lebanon and means of applying pressure on Israel to refrain from further attacks on Palestinian bases in the Lebanese south.

A decision to set up the committee was announced in a resolution at the previous Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, in November, the only resolution passed

## Clashes resume in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Skirmishes between the pro-Iranian Amal militia and the Baath Party in Lebanon left two militiamen dead while fighting between Amal and the Lebanese Communist Party resumed in a southern Lebanese village, according to provincial sources today.

The sources who declined to be identified in compliance with government rules, said unidentified gunmen opened fire on a car carrying three members of the Baath

Party in the southern Lebanese village of Nabatiyeh, killing one occupant and wounding the other two.

Later, according to the same sources, a member of Amal was shot in Nabatiyeh.

Clashes between Amal and the Organisation of Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAAL) earlier this month claimed 15 lives. The street fighting was brought to an end by the intervention of Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

## Sabah Al Ahmad, PLO leaders confer

KUWAIT, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah conferred today with three high-ranking Palestinian officials on the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli scene.

Present at the meeting with Sheikh Sabah were deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council Salim Al Zaoun, Central Committee member of Fatah Khaled Al Hassan and Awni Battash, director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Kuwait office.

Government sources said the meeting "covered a wide array of issues of interest to the Arab Nation, particularly in the wake of last Wednesday's U.N. Security Council meeting on the Middle East."

Mr. Al Hassan told reporters the meeting discussed the projected Arab foreign ministers emergency conference in Tunisia as well as prospects for convening a special U.N. General Assembly

session on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and efforts to bring an end to hostilities, as well as the situation in Lebanon in light of Israel's threats," Mr. Al Hassan said.

The meeting coincided with an interview published in Qatar in which Sheikh Sabah said the Arabs must agree on unified policies or "be crushed under the heels of the present challenges."

## Moscow drops figure on grain harvest

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (R) — The Soviet government omitted the 1981 grain harvest figure from a list of economic results published today, indicating that the crop was one of the worst in recent years.

It was the first time for six years that the grain crop had been dropped from the annual survey of industrial and farming results published by the government daily Izvestia.

Western experts have already estimated last year's Soviet harvest at around 175 million tonnes, the lowest figure for six years and the third poor crop in succession.

The leadership's target is for an annual yield of 239 million tonnes up to 1985.

The last grain figure omitted from the Izvestia survey was the 1975 harvest, which at 140 million tonnes was the worst in the past decade.

The figure published today showed that Soviet output in 1981 was below plan targets in most sectors.

The fact that they have not published the 1981

figure today leaves no doubt that it is embarrassingly low, and may even be well under the 175 million estimate," one Western diplomat said.

After poor results in 1979 and 1980 the Soviet Union has been left with barely any grain reserves to draw on. Western experts say Moscow may import up to 43 million tonnes of grain to make up for the harvest shortfall.

In place of the harvest result, Izvestia published the statement: "State resources of grain will provide a full supply of bread and bread products for the population."

Today's figures showed that the country suffered a very poor harvest last year in another key crop, sugar beet.

Production was 60.6 million tonnes, the lowest figure for 19 years and 40 million tonnes below the leadership's target for the year.

Last year's crops were hit by a long hot, dry spell in the summer followed by storms and floods.

## Khomeini fears coup, former Iranian premier says

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar was quoted today as saying that Iran's spiritual leader was deliberately extending the war with Iraq because he feared a military coup in Tehran, according to a Kuwaiti newspaper.

Mr. Bakhtiar, now living in exile in Paris, spoke in an interview with the Kuwaiti As-Siyassah newspaper, excerpts of which were carried by the Kuwaiti News Agency.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was the late Shah of Iran's last prime minister before the revolution, said Ayatollah Khomeini had "interfered in the internal affairs of Iraq and brought on the war." He added the spiritual leader feared that if the army were not preoccupied with the war "it would return to Tehran and topple the (Khomeini) regime."

The former premier also charged Ayatollah Khomeini had sent

funds to Iraqi Shi'ite mullahs in order to foment internal strife.

Mr. Bakhtiar also described his relations with the Iraqi leadership as "good" because, he said, "Baghdad does not depend directly or indirectly on America or anyone else... and because Iraq helped me."

There have been unconfirmed reports that Mr. Bakhtiar has made secret visits to the Iraqi capital in order to gain support for action against the fundamentalist regime in Iran.

Mr. Bakhtiar indicated he was ready to "cooperate with any Iranian not connected with the present regime" to help bring Ayatollah Khomeini's downfall although he blasted former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and his supporters among the underground leftist Mujaheddin-e-Khalq guerrillas.

The guerrilla group, led by Masoud Rajavi, also living in exile in



Shapur Bakhtiar

Paris with Mr. Bani-Sadr, has been waging a fierce campaign of bombings and assassinations against the Tehran government since Mr. Bani-Sadr's ouster last June.

He also predicted the imminent fall of the Khomeini regime which he said would be preceded by civil war and a "bloodbath, much worse than what is happening

now." He added the collapse was inevitable because "there are too many conspiracies against it (the regime)."

### Iranian woman jailed

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) — A woman found guilty of involvement in a plot to overthrow Iran's revolutionary government in July 1980 has been sentenced to life imprisonment, Tehran Radio said today.

The woman, Negar Rokni, was sentenced by the Islamic military Islamic revolutionary court, the radio said.

Iran's government uncovered a coup plot 18 months ago and more than 100 people were executed.

The government said the plot was planned to return to power former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, who now lives in exile in Paris.



## NATIONAL

# Islamic banking scores in Jordan

By Samira Kavar  
Special to the Jordan Times

ISLAMIC BANKING, which has achieved rapid success in other parts of the Muslim world over the past several years, has begun to score considerably in Jordan. The Jordan Islamic Bank, which began operations in September 1979, has already met its target in deposits and now pays an eight per cent return on cash deposit investments.

The bank, which has a capital of JD 4 million, has been able to compete successfully through a profit-sharing system with Jordanian commercial banks, which pay an interest rate ranging between 7 to 7.5 per cent on fixed one-year dinar deposits. Depositors share in the bank's profit according to the length of the period of their deposits. One-year deposits have so far profited by 7.4 per cent according to available figures.

The Islamic Bank's most active contribution has largely been devoted to financing business transactions, particularly imports, but the bank has recently expanded its activities to include "designated accounts", the deposits of which are used to finance one particular project. The profits and losses of these "designated accounts" are calculated solely on the basis of the performance of the project concerned. The Jordan Islamic Bank is financing a combined housing and office complex and commercial centre project in one of Amman's northern suburbs. The estimated requirements of the project are JD 4 million.

The bank owes its initial success in attracting a substantial share of deposits to the small and medium-sized investments of customers, whose belief in the principles of Islam prevents them from accepting interest. The success of the Jordan Islamic Bank, coupled with the wide range of investment opportunities in Jordan, was behind the establishment of another Islamic financial institution: The Islamic Investment House (Bay Al Istithmar al Islami). This new financial institution, which has a capital of JD 4 million, was registered with the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade as a public shareholding company in September 1981. The company's capital is divided into 4 million shares, each share having a nominal value of JD 1.

The 117 promoters include 99 Jordanians, who subscribed to 1,401,000 shares; 15 Kuwaitis, who covered 630,000 shares; one Iraqi promoter, who covered 50,000 shares and one Saudi and another Syrian promoter, who covered 10,000 shares each. The remaining 1,899,000 shares were offered for public subscription at the beginning of October.

The demand for the shares was far in excess of the number of shares offered and had reached 3 million by Nov. 12, 1981 — the closing date for subscription. As a result, subscribers could be only be allotted about 60 per cent of the number of shares they had applied for.

The company's activities are mainly designed to attract the capital of potential private investors, whose religious convictions do not permit them to accept interest, and to channel such capital into productive Jordanian projects which are safe, profitable and do not violate the principles of Islamic Sharia law. The company will not indulge in any usurious practices and will comply with Sharia law as closely as possible within the framework of Jordanian law. The company realises that this, in certain cases, may give rise to a conflict of laws as in the case of projects financed by the company which require the importation of goods or capital equipment. Under Jordanian law, all such imports must be insured in transit by a local insurance company. Such insurance, of course, is prohibited under a strict interpretation of Islamic law. Mr. Youssef Abdo, investment adviser to the board of directors and one of the promoters told the Jordan Times the company, while endeavouring to adhere to the principles of Islamic Sharia law, is legally bound to comply with Jordanian law in the case of such a conflict. All such conflicts and other procedural problems relating to the implementation of Islamic law will be finally decided by the company's Islamic legal adviser (Al muragib al shar'i).

The company will not grant loans or other credit facilities which involve the payment of interest. Instead, the company will indulge in profit-sharing (musharakah) when extending its financing facilities to individuals or companies for a specific project or transaction. Under this procedure, the company will recover any capital which it advances

*'We do not operate on the basis of finding alternatives to non-Islamic business practices, but rather on creating new modes of business transactions and developing new methods of investment.'*

when the project begins to realise a profit and will also share in any profits or losses incurred by that project on an agreed ratio between the company and the borrower. Such a system is in full accord with the spirit of Islam, which gives credit to human endeavour and provides the motivating force in the process of production.

The company will also issue guarantees and secure letters of credit for companies and individuals who undertake to deal exclusively with Islamic banks.

The scope of the company's activities, as described in its objects, is very wide and resembles, to a very great extent, those of the Jordan Islamic Bank. In addition to the activities mentioned above, the Islamic Investment House will accept ordinary deposits and will act as investment agent for depositors in certain projects designated by the depositor or selected by the company. Depositors will share in the profits realised annually.

Mr. Abdo said that the company differs from the Jordan Islamic Bank, however, in that it does not undertake short-term transactions. The shortest term for an ordinary deposit is six months and the minimum period for investment deposits is one year. The longest period for a transaction undertaken by the Jordan Islamic Bank is two years, whereas the company plans to engage in transactions that may extend over a ten-year period.

The company will also deal in foreign exchange, restricting its initial activities to the spot rate market and expanding into forward markets at a later stage. It will also act as a licensed broker in shares and bonds on the Amman Financial Market. It will undertake the underwriting of new issues of stocks, shares, debentures and other securities for non-usurious companies or financial institutions.

Mr. Abdo stressed, however, that the company is first and foremost an investment company and the bulk of its activities will take place in the field of investment, rather than in banking facilities and financial activities.

Among its other activities, the company will act as financial consultant and manager of clients' portfolios and will undertake profitability studies for specific investment projects at the request of clients.

Mr. Abdo said that the Islamic Investment House will engage more heavily in direct investment than in joint investment with other partners. The former mode of investment is more in line with Islamic philosophy, which gives preference to the widest possible distribution of profit to benefit as many people as possible. However, the company's short-term investment programme includes joint ventures with other partners on the basis of the murabahah profit-sharing procedure. Such joint ventures during the company's initial operational phase will give rise to quick returns, thus enabling the company to expand and move into longer-term direct investment activities.

Mr. Abdo said that the company expects that the bulk of its investment deposits will come from the Arabian Gulf countries. One of the company's main objectives is to tap capital surpluses in the oil-rich countries, as well as capital belonging to the substantial number of Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf countries. The bulk of Gulf capital surpluses and Jordanian expatriate capital is invested outside the Arab World, because potential investors from the Gulf feel that there are no appropriate investment channels in

Jordan, Mr. Abdo explained. The company will provide these channels in a "modern, organised way," he said. The presence of 15 Kuwaiti promoters will enhance the company's relations with Gulf financial markets — relations which Mr. Abdo envisages will be strong.

Some of the direct investment projects in which the company will engage will be in the fields of housing, transport and industry, with short-term activities concentrating on housing and transport, while investment in industrial projects will not commence before 1983.

The company plans to begin its investment activities with a housing project, which will cost between JD 6 million and JD 8 million. The project will be located in one of several Amman suburbs; the decision as to its specific location will be taken soon. It will comprise 350 villas, all of which will be designed to reflect Islamic architectural and spatial considerations with a particular view to the preservation of the occupants, privacy and the enhancement of family life. The project will be largely financed by the future owners of the housing units, while the company will manage the investment.

Housing projects undertaken by the company during its initial period of activity will cater to clients who have some degree of cash liquidity. But the company later hopes to move into housing projects for people who do not have enough liquid cash to finance their own housing. The company will provide the necessary financing as well as the investment management services for the owners on the basis of a hire-purchase agreement. Under this procedure, the future owners of the housing units will pay back the company in interest-free instalments until the full amount provided by the company is covered, at which point, the entire ownership of the property will be transferred to the owners. The houses will thus be provided to clients benefiting from these projects at cost price.

The only profit that will accrue to the company will be derived from the receipt of fees for the management of that particular project's investments and the profits brought in by these investments.

The company also plans to invest in transport projects during its first phase of activity. Mr. Abdo said that one of the main promoters is actively engaged in private sector transport projects in Kuwait. The company will, therefore, have opportunities for participating in transport projects in Kuwait, as well as in Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The most lucrative investments will be made through financing transport means, particularly in Jordan, Mr. Abdo said.

The company will co-operate very closely with the Jordan Islamic Bank, the Jordan Financing House, the Islamic Investment House (Dar Al Mal Al Islami) in Geneva and the Islamic Banks in Kuwait, Dubai and Bahrain.

Mr. Abdo said that the company envisages it profits to be as substantial as those of similar long-standing companies. The minimum target net profit which it hopes to achieve by the end of 1982 is 15 per cent, he said.

He pointed out that when evaluating the performance of Islamic companies and banks, it must be kept in mind that Islamic institutions need not be a copy of non-Islamic institutions. "We do not operate on the basis of finding alternatives to non-Islamic business practices, but rather on creating new modes of business transactions and developing new methods of investment," he said. He pointed out that investors throughout the world are constantly developing new methods of investment and that he regards the success of an investment company as dependent on its ability to develop novel investment methods that fulfil people's needs. The company will be introducing new investment procedures that do not depend on usury, he said. Otherwise, it would function like any other merchant bank in the world, he added.

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## JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

### Effects of Urbanisation

By Dr. Zaki M. Ayoubi

There are exogenous and indigenous conditions that have contributed to the rapid urbanisation of the people of Jordan.

When Jordan came into existence as a political entity in 1921, most of the population was rural or nomadic. The wars of 1948 and 1967 flooded the cities of Jordan with hundreds of thousands of Palestinians uprooted from their homeland. In addition to wars, there has been the pressure brought about by the Israeli occupation of the West Bank which enhanced migration to the East Bank.

Rapid expansion of the economy since the mid 1970s has been associated with the importation of tens of thousands of non-Jordanian workers, thus adding another exogenous factor to the urban population.

The origin or legal status of city residents makes little difference to their impact on urban conditions in Amman and other cities. Every one in these cities share water, electricity, sanitation, fuel, streets, hospitals, buses, governmental facilities and seek jobs in the same market. Having come from villages, towns, or refugee camps, they slowly but irreversibly become city people. They join a consumer oriented society.

But indigenous forces are also at work. Agricultural productivity on the East Bank has increased in spite of great difficulties. Mechanisation, fertilisers, crop rotation, and modern techniques, especially in the Jordan Valley, has freed many people from agricultural work. Match this to the growing number of work opportunities in the cities in the construction and manufacturing activities; match it further to pre-conceived better quality of life in the cities provided by better sanitation, more electricity, water, health services and entertainment, the result is an irresistible pull that the cities exercise on the countryside.

The results of external and internal forces on where people live have been dramatic. In 1961, half the population were living in cities larger than 20,000 people. This proportion is expected to increase to two thirds of the population by the middle of this decade. Population in the cities is increasing at about twice the rate of increase in the rural areas.

The impact of rapid urbanisation on society will be devastating. The social system is in a state of disequilibrium. In such a state, the individual, the family, the various social organisations, formal and informal, are under extreme stress. The traditions of this society, its habits, customs, morals, and psychology are rooted in the small village and the desert. In the current stage of transition, it is not strange for the individual to feel isolated and lonely. The intimacy and communality of village and desert life seem to be replaced with more self interest and pragmatism in the city. Extended family and tribe, hallmarks of Arab society, are steadily replaced with nuclear families. The tempo of city life, the increased attention and appreciation of material wellbeing take a lot of the energies of most families. Family and neighbourhood visits have tremendous competition from television, cinema, sport events and various mass entertainment where individuals see each other but they never really interact.

The aim of the above analysis is not to praise or condemn urbanisation. It is only to indicate that old patterns of behaviour are being transformed. New social arrangements will have to evolve to provide the individual with security, companionship and happiness in a new setting.

Life in rural areas and the desert is also undergoing transformation. The main challenge will be to provide conditions for the creation of a rural middle class. A middle class that is materially well off, stable and yet attached to agriculture.

While economists present us with reports and figures showing achievements in agricultural production in the Jordan Valley, there have been very few studies by Jordanian sociologists concerning social development in the same area. Why is it that over one third of agricultural workers are imported workers? Has our urbanisation gone too far on the expense of rural life? These questions must be on the top of the agenda of studies and analysis by our sociologists.

By the year 2000, almost three fourths of the Jordanians will be living in cities of over 20,000. But urbanisation is not the only force transforming Jordanian society. Industrialisation and bureaucratisation are the other two legs of the tripod. To these we will return in the coming weeks.

## It's all a shame

By Tareq Masarweh

To see Jordan's draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council frozen by anything other than the U.S. veto is a catastrophe. This means the presence of double dealings on the part of Arab diplomacy.

The Americans have become more intelligent in their dealing at the Security Council: instead of vetoing a resolution adopted against Zionist aggression, they have begun to put pressure on the Security Council member in order to vote such a resolution down.

In the Golan Heights issue, Jordan submitted a draft resolution calling for maximum punishment. The Jordanian resolution should have been backed by a softer draft resolution by the non-aligned states to work as an alternative to the Jordanian one in view of U.S. opposition. But this alternative has been delayed for some reason, making Washington able to rally the votes of France and Britain, then those of Zaire and Panama. The United States has made everyone understand that it has the trump card on other votes. Thus the Jordanian draft resolution was frozen without the presence of an alternative resolution.

We ask: why this Arab diplomatic failure? Does Europe's objection to punish Israel mean that it supports the annexation of the Golan Heights? Where are the non-aligned states? Where are the African and South American states?

In other words: Where are the Arab development funds? Where is the influence of oil? And where is the influence of the increase on the Arab share in the International Bank? Where is the weight of Arab arms imports? Why can the French reversal of stand paralyse the European stand completely?

Our questions are numerous. We used to believe that the Arabs were impotent only on the battlefield and that there were some successes on the arena of international diplomacy.

Israel used to say that there would be an automatic majority in favour of any Arab draft resolution in the United Nations. Why has the Arab impotence moved to influence the conflict on the international diplomacy arena?

Most probably the world has started to get fed up with the title: "The Middle East Crisis". It is ashamed of supporting the Arabs' impotence. The world is no longer willing to sacrifice anything for a people who are not willing to sacrifice for their homeland, dignity and land.

## The gutter beckons...

THOSE OF US who believe in the equality of the sexes should perhaps thank Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador to the United Nations, for her interview with Israel Radio yesterday in which she lashed out strongly at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), suggesting it is not the real representative of the Palestinian people. She has demonstrated as vividly and as conclusively as possible that American women are blessed with the same capacity for ignorance and self-deception as are American male political leaders. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, like many people who reach high places, clearly needs to wander off from the real world every once in a while and seek solace in the more comforting days of one's adolescence. In other words, she longs for the good old days when the PLO did not exist and when American politicians did not have to tax their intellectual limits by having to deal with their responsibility for the lack of resolution of the Palestine dilemma. That is why, every once in a while, she makes a fool of herself, as she did yesterday in her interview with Israel Radio... which brings up an interesting possible explanation: is she already running for the Senate seat from New York, and, therefore, like equally loquacious and distempered predecessors at the U.N. who also aspired for a Senate seat, such as the very sorry Patrick Moynihan, has decided to open her campaign with mandatory spiritual strip-tease and self-flagellation in front of the Israeli lobby? Mrs. Kirkpatrick reminds us that where the Palestine issue is concerned, cheapness and political blindness are not exclusively male traits among American politicians. The ladies can also get right down there in the gutter and grovel along with the rest of the folks. We wonder: When Mrs. Kirkpatrick is long forgotten, and the PLO has helped establish a state in which the Palestinians will be free, dignified and proud, will she, too, come around to suggesting that a PLO-USA dialogue is called for? Pick yourself up, Jeane, for the gutter is very long and deep.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Angry? So what?

AL RA'I: Although the U.S. veto has foiled the Jordanian draft resolution which called for punishing Israel for annexing the Golan Heights, it is clear that the Jordanian firm stand has revealed the real colours of some Security Council member states. The Jordanian stand has exposed the United States and the strange behaviour of Britain, France and Japan who abstained from voting on the resolution.

It is only natural for the Arab arena to seethe with angry reactions. What is unnatural is that these reactions should be limited to a criticism of the U.S. behaviour because anger, criticism and denunciation devoid from a strong Arab stand can never deter aggression or effect a change on the practices of the United States.

This is the fact which the Arabs must understand. Anger is of no influence on the international level unless it is backed by a sizeable strength and criticism can change nothing unless it is interpreted into action.

Jordan has called and still calls for the mobilisation of the nation's potentials and the building of its strength. This call has been reiterated in the Jordanian Foreign Ministry's statement which was issued yesterday. The Arabs' intrinsic strength remains to be the basic need which can regain the usurped rights.

The Arabs had better hasten to build their strength and to be committed to their pan-Arab duties. When the Arabs succeed in building this strength they will not feel such frustration because they will be able to deter aggression without being forced to complain and await justice from others.

### Wider dimensions

AL DUSTOUR: The Arabs' battle for the Golan Heights is no longer limited to a confrontation with the Israel, but has become a direct and fierce confrontation with the U.S. which protects and supports Israel.

The dimensions of this battle which emerged after the U.S. veto necessitates the establishment of a strong and decisive Arab stand capable of confronting the dangers resulting from the behaviour of the United States which has prevented imposing punishment on Israel and has supplied it with protection to do whatever it likes in the region.

It is clear that in the light of this confrontation denunciation and complaints are of no avail. The Arabs must rely on their own strength in defending their rights and protecting their lands and existence. The Arabs are trying to transfer the battle to the General Assembly where the best they can achieve is an unbinding resolution, international support and the exposition of and the United States collaboration in implementing the Israeli strategy of aggression and imperialist expansion.

The emergency session of the Arab Foreign Ministers' council, to be held tomorrow, is a step on the right path which must be supported by real Arab solidarity because this meeting can prepare the atmosphere for crystallising the Arab stand which can confront the enemy. If the Arab diplomatic efforts are to be of any value, Arab solidarity must be achieved and then interpreted into joint Arab action.

Jordan has been calling on the Arabs to build solidarity, establish joint action, draw up a comprehensive strategy and build their intrinsic strength in order to be able to defend the Arab rights and deter the enemy.



## Senegal, no tall order for Diouf

Mark Webster, recently in Dakar, reports on how Senegal's new President has confounded the critics who thought him unremarkable and colourless.

It is hard to mistake President Abdou Diouf, Senegal's head of state, for his lanky 6 ft 6 in frame puts him among the world's tallest leaders. But until last year, when he assumed power from the poet-philosopher Leopold Senghor, who had ruled Senegal since independence 21 years ago, many people believed his height was the only remarkable thing about him. During a blameless 10 years as Mr. Senghor's Prime Minister, Mr. Diouf was considered a hard-working and colourless backroom boy, who did not have the stature, metaphorically speaking, to take over as head of state. However, his performance as a president has caused many of his critics to change their minds.

He has been blessed with Senegal's first good harvest in three years, but has also revealed himself as an astute politician, a decisive foreign policy maker and a competent economist — although Senegal's economic problems are so acute that progress has not been spectacular.

Senegal's serious economic problems stem from a succession of failed harvests, its overdependence on a single crop — groundnuts — and its unwieldy bureaucracy. Mr. Diouf also faces a vocal opposition in one of Africa's best educated political elites.

Yet, since taking office, he has corrected some of the mistakes of

the highly opinionated Mr. Senghor's later years. On the domestic front, he has surprised his political opponents by throwing open the political field to all comers. Mr. Senghor had reluctantly introduced an artificial four-party system in 1978. But Mr. Diouf has allowed 11 parties to register, including the National Democratic Assembly (RND) led by Cheikh Anta Diop, who is potentially the most powerful opposition leader.

Mr. Diouf's gamble is that by the 1983 elections he will have secured his position as head of the Socialist Party (PSI), which has 84 seats in the 100-seat National Assembly.

The new president has used the fact that he is a devout Muslim to cultivate links with the country's powerful Muslim leaders, the Marabouts. Under his Christian predecessor, their relations with the Government were always a little strained.

His image as a conservative Muslim leader has also helped him to gain aid particularly to build the giant Diama dam, from Arab states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

At the same time, Mr. Diouf showed how quickly he is pre-

pared to act when Senegalese troops intervened in neighbouring Gambia after an attempted coup against Sir Dawda Jawar's regime last July.

Senegal has exacted a high price for its help. Sir Dawda has agreed to form a confederation which is expected to lead to a federal system which the much larger Senegal will inevitably dominate.

It would be a major foreign policy victory for Mr. Diouf since Senegal has long wished to get control of tiny Gambia. However, it will add to Senegal's already considerable economic problems.

Over the past two decades, Senegal's real growth rate has averaged only 2.7 per cent annually, barely keeping pace with population growth. Groundnut production, which accounted for 36 per cent of exports in 1976, has fallen substantially following repeated poor harvests due to drought. In three of the past four years there was a decline in real gross domestic product.

Groundnut production is expected to recover this year to between 850,000 and 900,000 tonnes, compared with less than 490,000 tonnes in 1980-81, which was the lowest level for 20 years.

However, dependence on the crop remains too great.

The balance of payments has been badly hit by the failure of the agricultural sector. Trade deficits tripled between 1976 and 1980 from \$120.5 million to \$355.0 million. One-third of cereal consumption in 1980, including almost all rice and wheat, was imported.

Senegal has used heavy foreign borrowing to cover its deficits and total external debt reached \$1.2 billion at the end of 1980, while debt servicing is estimated at nearly 30 per cent of export earnings for 1981-82.

The International Monetary Fund abandoned discussions about a three-year extended fund facility for Senegal after the Government failed to adhere to restrictions on central government spending and did not fulfil its commitment to reduce the subsidy on the 400,000 tonnes of rice which it imports annually.

Instead, the fund is negotiating help for Senegal on an annual basis. Last year, it agreed to allow it 100 per cent of its quota of SDR 63 million and Dakar is optimistic that aid on the same scale will be available this year. Other aid donors, including France, have also stepped up their economic assistance.

— Financial Times news feature



ering Palestine to the Israelis, without the consent of the Palestinians or even the knowledge of his own people.

Mohammed Anwar el-Sadat was, therefore, an extraordinary despot. In the 20th century, he was acting as the pharaohs did in the remote past.

Sadat was a strange experience in the recent history of the world. Born in an authoritarian family and society, he changed roles from an Arab nationalist to a pro-fascist, from a military man to the top civilian post in his country. Sadat also changed from a successor to President Nasser to a man who reversed all Nasser policies.

The one-man ruler misunderstood the nature of American democracy. He thought America was similar to the Arab World. In the Arab East, when one ruler kisses and hugs another and they agree on

sent of the Canadian people.

The Egyptian president's willingness to sell Palestine in order to recover Sinai "in the interest of peace" endeared him to the media. But there was one major problem: The Palestinians refused to be sold, and therefore no peace has been possible.

It is evident by now that peace in Palestine can be established only as the result of a dialogue between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Sadat was a mirage, not a peacemaker. Whether he was "assassinated" or "executed" could be debated. However, one thing is sure: He was the victim of his pharaoh mania.

We should now start from square one and try to promote an Israeli-PLO dialogue, which alone can lead to true peace in Palestine and in the Middle East. Even Jimmy Carter has come to recognize this point.



## ECONOMY

## France to buy Siberian gas

PARIS, Jan. 23 (R) — France today signed a 25-year contract with the Soviet Union for a large supply of natural gas which will be delivered through the Siberian pipeline starting in 1984.

The state-run Gaz de France company, which refused to reveal the agreed price, said it signed a contract for eight billion cubic metres (282 billion cubic feet) of Soviet gas per year after negotiating into the early hours of the morning.

France, which is heavily dependent on oil and gas imports, signed the contract the maximum planned amount per year and resisted United States pressure to limit or scrap the deal because of the Polish crisis.

The U.S. argued that the controversial Siberian pipeline plan, linking Soviet gas to West European clients, could create a strategically dangerous energy dependence.

But political sources said French President Francois Mitterrand personally decided to maintain participation in building the pipeline, due to be completed in 1984, and in purchasing the Soviet gas.

They said the president argued that the Soviet gas would represent no more than five per cent of France's estimated 232 million tonnes of oil equivalent energy needs in 1990.

Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist government has also decided to let French firms go ahead with contracts worth 4.5 billion francs (\$775 million) for equipment for the Siberian pipeline.

The decision for continued French and West German participation in the project was taken

despite an embargo by President Reagan which forced U.S. supplier General Electric out of the deal.

Industry sources said negotiations were continuing this weekend for a similar gas deal with Algeria.

The sources said the Algerian contract should be signed soon following the conclusion of the Soviet deal which put the French on record with a price.

The sources said the Soviet contract was for \$4.75 per million British thermal units (BTU) but a spokesman for Gaz de France refused any comment and said the figure was pure speculation.

The conclusion of both contracts would mean France would receive roughly 10 per cent of its energy needs from Algeria and the Soviet Union by 1990, the sources said.

## Oil glut boosts trading in gasoil

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) — The world oil glut and consequent lower prices has led to an upsurge of trading in gasoil, used mainly for heating, on London's oil exchange.

Trading hit a record level yesterday and prices fell by up to \$3 a tonne yesterday, attracting continuing heavy interest from buyers, traders said.

In the first hour of trading 650 lots of 1,000 tonnes were sold, compared with 700 Thursday when a record 3,296 lots were traded during the day. The recent daily average is around 1,500 lots and the previous record of 2,714 lots was established in October.

The London market, which opened last April, deals in gasoil for future delivery. Traders said prices for February have fallen by

almost \$15 a tonne to \$299.50 since Tuesday.

Traders said the fall was highly unusual because heavy buying normally pushes up prices and Europe's abnormally cold winter could also have been expected to lead to increases.

They said the sharp drop had been caused by a glut of oil on the Rotterdam spot market, which trades in sales of crude oil and refined products not covered by long-term contracts and is generally considered to be the oil industry's price barometer.

The premium on gasoil prices in Rotterdam has dropped from \$30 a tonne to \$10 recently with many U.S. and Soviet cargoes still unsold, traders said. Crude oil prices have also been falling.

## Increase in M-1 prompts rise in U.S. interest rates

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (R) — Interest rates rose on U.S. money markets yesterday after the New York Federal Reserve bank reported that the key M-1 measure of money supply showed a \$700 million increase in the week ending January 13.

Economists had been forecasting a decrease in M-1, the amount of money in circulation plus bank accounts, after it leapt \$10.4 billion in the previous week.

They said the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, would now be under pressure to stem the growth in money supply. This would push up interest rates and potentially delay the U.S. economy's recovery from recession, they said.

The amount of money in the U.S. economy is now increasing

much faster than the Federal Reserve's target for 1982 and investors feared that it might tighten credit further.

The bank's policy has been to try to win a lasting reduction in the U.S. inflation rate by controlling the growth of the money supply.

In the bond market, traders marked down prices in immediate reaction to the money supply figures, thus pushing up interest rates. The dollar, boosted by the higher rates, rose on foreign exchange markets.

The rise in rates was particularly noticeable in short-term markets. Yields on three-month treasury bills ended the day at 13.40 per cent, more than half a percentage point above Thursday's close.

Tim Howard of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco said the

Federal Reserve Board would reduce the growth of reserves in the banking system unless the increase in money supply slowed down in coming weeks.

Possible measures could include a rise in the federal bank's discount rate, now at 12 per cent, economists said.

A further rise in U.S. interest rates would be in sharp contrast with a widespread downward trend in rates in other industrialised countries.

European monetary sources said earlier that European countries and Japan had informally decided to stimulate their economies by cutting interest rates.

Official rates in West Germany, Britain, France and the Netherlands have all dropped this week.

## Uganda picks up slowly under Milton Obote

Michael Holman, recently in Kampala, reports on President Milton Obote's remarkable success in leading Uganda towards recovery after nearly 10 years of economic devastation under Idi Amin.

To hear President Milton Obote of Uganda extol the virtues of a multi-party parliamentary democracy, a market force economy, and the merits of foreign investment, is to witness one of Africa's nearest political somersaults.

When toppled from power by former president Idi Amin in 1971, Mr. Obote led a de facto one-party state, in which there had been no elections since independence in 1962, and which had an increasingly centralised — and struggling — socialist economy.

But a year after winning the December 1980 election, Africa's born-again pragmatist is presiding over a slow but nonetheless remarkable recovery of an economy devastated by nearly ten years of Amin and a war of liberation.

Such is his diplomatic skill that Mr. Obote has mustered a wide-ranging combination of allies.

The United States is increasing its small military aid programme, this year (1982), at the same time as a 40-strong contingent of North Korean military instructors arrives.

Last June Mr. Obote, who also holds the finance portfolio, outlined a budget which set out a range of economic measures. The package, which required both fiscal discipline and political cou-

rage, was widely regarded as Uganda's last chance of recovery. The preceding three administrations had been marked by incompetence, corruption and factional infighting, prompting citizens and foreigners alike to wonder whether Uganda had become ungovernable.

Whatever his record, Mr. Obote has brought a stamp of experience and authority to the administration. The budget, drawn up in consultation with advisers from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), included floating the Ugandan shilling, raising agricultural prices, lifting most price controls, restricting domestic credit and stringently controlling foreign exchange allocations.

"The overall opinion is that the budget is working," says one aid economist — though stressing that economic recovery will be slow and painful, with severe foreign exchange constraints until the mid 1980s.

The shilling rose from the pre-budget rate of eight to the dollar to 85, and as a result the black market has fallen from 10 times the official rate to three. Producer prices of coffee, tea, sugar, cotton and tobacco have quadrupled, and as a result agricultural output is up and smuggling — particularly of

coffee — has fallen.

The minimum wage has been raised from 400 shilling (\$5.13) to 1,050 shilling a month — although it is still a pittance. A bunch of matooke, the staple food made from green bananas, costs 350 to 400 shilling in Kampala and feeds a family for barely a week. Upper income salaries have risen only 8 per cent.

Economic management is being strengthened by the presence of IMF assistants at the central bank and the appointment earlier last year of Morgan Grenfell as financial consultant. For the first time, an accurate picture of the country's muddled affairs is emerging.

External debt at the end of June 1981 is put at \$737 million plus unverified short-term debts of \$200 million. Of the \$737 million, 56 per cent was due for repayment before 1984 — hence November's meeting of creditors in Paris which reached agreement on rescheduling.

"The meeting also served to restore our credibility in the international community," says ambassador Ephraim Kamukama, economic assistant to Mr. Obote. The next step is a World Bank chaired consultative group meeting in Paris in April, by which time the government should have completed its two-year investment plan.

Other external assistance has already come through. Uganda

negotiated a SDR 112.5 million (about \$132 million) standby arrangement with the IMF last June, together with the drawing of SDR 45 million under the compensatory finance facility. SDR 77.5 million has been drawn so far under the standby, with a further SDR 25 million due in February and the balance by mid-year. Negotiations have already begun for what officials call a "substantial" IMF extended financing facility which they hope will take effect from June this year.

Most donors appear to accept Uganda's commitment to war debts. The government is making reparations to Tanzania — whose forces overthrew Amin, and some 1,500 of whom remain in the country — of \$125 million over the next 30 months, and a further \$29 million to Zambia, according to Western diplomats.

Although the British company Mitchell Cotts is once again operating its tea estates (nationalised in the mid-1970s) the most encouraging source of private investment is probably India, recently visited by the President.

A Bill, paving the way for the restoration of Asian assets confiscated under Amin, comes before parliament next session and several Indian businessmen have visited Uganda in the wake of Mr. Obote's visit.

On other fronts, however, news is not so encouraging. Random killings in and around Kampala continue. Accurate figures are difficult to come by, but Western dip-

lomats believe that some 300 people were killed in the last three months of 1981 in a triangle of territory around Kampala. Some of the deaths may be the work of bandits, but there seems little doubt that others are the work of the ill-disciplined army and militia.

Over the past year, say diplomats, several thousand people have been detained without trial — though 3,000 of those held in jails when Mr. Obote came to power have been released.

Government officials dispute the figures for killings and arrest but argue that the government has been forced to respond to "terrorism" — a reference to the five armed opposition groups who claim to be active in the country. Most observers believe that these groups do not pose a real threat to the government, as they are without sources of weapons, or bases — none of the neighbouring countries knowingly provide refuge — and are poorly trained.

Meanwhile, Kampala remains a battered city: but more shops have opened, with more goods on the shelves. Buses are beginning to operate and people venture out after dark. "Three of our cars were stolen in 10 days in November," said the head of one diplomatic mission, "and all were recovered. Things are getting better."

— Financial Times news feature

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

## Big oil finds in Pakistan

KARACHI, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Drillers of an American oil company recently struck crude oil "as good as that of Saudi Arabia" at three wells near here, according to a Pakistani minister.

Pakistani Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Gen. Farman Ali said the Union Texas Oil Company is successfully producing 2,000 barrels a day at the three wells in Khaskheli village, about 210 kilometres northwest of Karachi.

Speaking at a press conference at the site of the wells, Gen. Ali said a fourth is expected to strike a vein while a fifth is being planned.

Gen. Ali said crude oil produced here in the Sind region is now ready for transportation to the Karachi oil refinery, and that oil products would be available on the local market from next April.

## Libya promises Italy to cutback oil prices

ROME, Jan. 23 (R) — Libya has told Italy it is ready to cutback oil prices to more competitive levels, Italian foreign ministry officials said last night.

They were speaking after three days of talks with a Libyan delegation led by Foreign Liaison Secretary (Foreign Minister) Abdel Ati Obeidi.

They said the Italian state oil energy corporation ENI had agreed in principle to increase its purchases of Libyan crude.

ENI's oil subsidiary Agip cut its imports of Libyan oil by 210,000 barrels a day last year after Libya refused to cut its price significantly below \$40 a barrel.

Other European countries also refused to pay the Libyan price and U.S. oil companies, under pressure from President Reagan, broke links with Libya completely.

As a result, Libyan output plunged to less than half its preferred level of 1.5 million barrels a day.

## S. Africa's inflation down

PRETORIA, Jan. 23 (R) — South Africa's rate of inflation fell to 13.9 per cent last year from 15.8 per cent in 1980, according to official figures.

The statistics indicated some success for the government's tighter monetary policy in getting the rate down from a peak of 16.2 per cent in March last year.

Inflation in 1980 was the highest for any calendar year and coincided with booming gold prices which swept money into the coffers of the world's largest gold producer.

As gold prices fell last year and a strict monetary policy with higher interest rates made itself felt, the growth in the money supply slowed and inflation gradually decreased.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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## CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran  
4:50 Cartoons  
5:15 Children's programmes  
5:30 Programme Preview  
7:10 Programme on Sports  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Local Cultural Programme  
10:10 Arabic Series  
11:30 News in Arabic

## CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Fighter Pilot  
9:10 My Father's House  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 The Love Boat

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM  
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:30 Pop Session  
11:00 Sign off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:30 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 News Bulletin  
14:30 Instrumentals  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:30 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Listener's Choice  
18:00 News Summary  
18:03 Jazz Hour  
19:00 News  
19:30 Instrumentals  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30  
News on the hour and 28 min. after  
each hour 17:00 News and New  
Products (USA 117:15 Critics Choice  
17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special  
English: News/Worlds and their  
stories, feature "People in America"  
18:30 Music USA (Standards)  
19:00 News and Topical  
Reports 19:15 News Horizons  
19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special  
English: News/Worlds and their  
stories 20:15 The Concert Hall  
21:00 News and New Products  
USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30  
Studio One

GMT  
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Marching  
and Waving 04:45 Financial Review  
04:55 Reflections 05:00 World  
News; British Press Review 05:15  
Letterbox 05:30 Golden Treasury  
05:45 Letter from America 06:00  
Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking  
07:00 World News; News about  
Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent  
07:30 Classical Record  
Review 07:45 The End of the Affair  
08:00 World News; Reflections  
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00  
World News; British Press Review  
09:15 People and Politics 09:45  
Sports Review 10:15 Twentieth  
Century Folk 10:30 Religious Service  
11:00 World News; News  
About Britain 11:15 Letter from  
America 11:30 Play of the Week  
12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00  
World News; Commentary 13:15  
Good Books 13:30 World Service  
Short Story 13:45 The Sandi Jones  
Request Show 14:30 Smash of the  
Day: The Navy Lark 15:00 Radio  
Newsweek 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00  
World News; Commentary 16:15  
From our own Correspondent  
16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter  
from America 17:00 World  
News; Meridian 17:40 Reflections  
17:45 Sportsweek 18:00 World  
News; News about Britain 18:15  
Radio Newsweek 18:30 Murder  
19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio  
Theatre: The Wonderful O 20:00  
World News; Commentary 20:15  
Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour  
21:00 Is Sin Out of Date?  
21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00  
World News 22:05 Science in Action  
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportsweek  
23:00 World News; Commentary  
23:15 Letter from America  
23:50 A Touch of Genius

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:  
8:00 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Aqaba  
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Kuwait  
10:10 Beirut  
11:05 Riyadh (SV)  
14:00 Jeddah (SV)  
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 Cairo  
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis  
17:00 Athens  
17:10 Paris  
17:30 Paris, London  
17:45 New York, Vienna  
17:50 Brussels, Geneva  
18:00 Cairo  
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)  
19:30 Rome  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)  
21:55 Beirut  
22:55 Baghdad

01:00 Baghdad  
01:00 Cairo (EA)  
02:00 Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo  
6:45 Beirut  
7:00 Aqaba  
8:30 London (BA)  
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
9:00 Cairo (EA)  
9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
10:00 Frankfurt  
10:30 Rome  
11:15 Athens  
11:30 Cairo  
12:05 Riyadh (SV)  
13:00 Cairo  
15:00 Jeddah (SV)  
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
18:30 Beirut  
18:45 Doha  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:15 Doha  
19:30 Jeddah  
19:45 Baghdad  
20:15 Baghdad  
20:30 Dubai, Muscat  
20:45 Bahrain, Doha  
21:15 Bangkok  
22:00 Baghdad  
02:00 Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman:  
Hisham Abu Arqub 93122  
Othman Mustafa Othman 74824  
Irbid:  
Sa'id Dahmash 2773  
Zarqa:  
Mishbah Al Hijawi 81217  
PHARMACIES:  
Amman:  
Al Arabiya Al Kubra 23141  
Abu Ghazaleh 25290  
Ya'qoub 44945  
Al Oud 21370  
Zarqa:  
Al Hikma (—)  
Irbid:

TAXIS:  
Jerusalem 39655  
Tafel 25021  
Faisal 22051  
Al Burj 61028

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Amman Municipal Library 64251  
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

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Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Amman Municipal Library 64251  
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75241

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:13

Sunrise 6:35

Dhuhr 11:48

Asr 2:41

Maghreb 5:01

Isha 6:23

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8

Police headquarters 39141

Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777

Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 101/102.5

Lebanese pound 72.3/72.9

Syrian pound 57.8/58.2

Iraqi dinar 625.6/630.8

Kuwaiti dinar 1205.3/1209

Egyptian pound 345.6/348.1

Qatari riyal 94/94.5

UAE dirham 93.2/93.6

Omani riyal 988.4/993

U.S. dollar 341.343

U.K. sterling 634.9/638.7

W. German mark 146.8/147.7

Swiss franc 183.1/184.2

French franc 37.6/37.9

Italian lire 27.4/27.6

(for every 100) 149



## SPORTS

## Windies hands Australia a cricket lesson

MELBOURNE, Jan. 23 (A.P.)—The West Indies handed Australia a cricket lesson when it beat them by 86 runs in the first final of the Benson and Hedges one day international at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) here today.

The Windies ended their innings this morning at 216 for eight after 49 overs.

All Australia could manage was a dismal 130 before they were all dismissed in 37.4 overs.

It was a particularly poor start for Australia, who reinforced public opinion that the home side would find it hard to win the finals series against the powerful tourists.

The man who turned the match around was champion batsman Viv Richards, who knocked a brilliant 78 in 144 minutes.

Richards showed some of the vintage strokes that have made him arguably the world's number one batsman.

He gave a great display of driving and cutting as he slammed six boundaries and one spectacular six off 96 deliveries.

Richards and opener Gordon Greenidge helped their side on to victory with a magnificent 112 partnership in 107 minutes.

Australia now need to win tomorrow to keep their hopes alive of winning the finals and go to Sydney with a 1-1 score.

The controversial MCG wicket still played its part in the outcome of the match.

West Indian captain Clive Lloyd said the pitch played unevenly.

"But what can you say about this wicket that hasn't been said before," he said.

"It does not play truly, it's still a working wicket." But Lloyd, who was obviously pleased with his team's win, said he had played on worse pitches in Pakistan.

"Some of the wickets over there were far worse than anywhere else I played — in Karachi it was terrible," he said.

"But if you can get 170 on the Melbourne wicket it is a tall order for the opposition to make the target."

Australia's vice-captain Kim Hughes also blamed the MCG wicket for Australia's loss.

"The balls at times would leap over your head yet at other times kept just so low," he said.

"But we didn't bowl well at all and should not have let them get past 150."

"But you can't get away from the performance of the wicket — it's just atrocious. People in Melbourne give us more support than anywhere else and this strip does not allow cricketers to play their best and so the crowds miss out on entertaining cricket."

## Prost wins S. African Grand Prix

## 29 drivers suspended from racing

KYALAMI, South Africa, Jan. 23 (R) — Twenty nine drivers were suspended from motor racing minutes after the end of the South African Grand Prix today, race organisers said.

The announcement followed the drivers' protest which almost caused the cancellation of the opening World Championships event of the season.

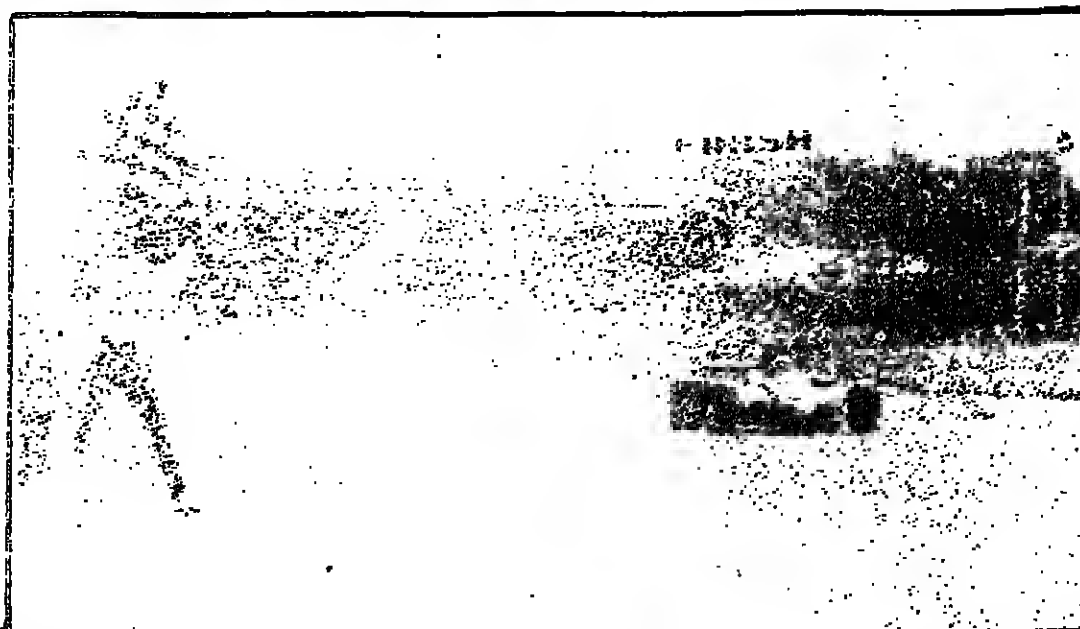
Francis Tucker, chief steward of the South African Grand Prix, said: "For the purpose of running the race a temporary truce was called in the disagreement between drivers and officials."

"This truce lasted until the end of the race. At the end of the race the truce agreement was terminated."

The drivers staged a one-day strike on Thursday when they boycotted the first official practice session for today's race.

Their protest was over clauses in a so-called 'super licence' introduced by the sport's governing body—the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA)—which they claimed barred them from negotiating new contracts during the season. They also said the licence prevents them criticising the governing body and the constructors.

The strike was called off yesterday, just before the race deadline.



Kyalami Grand Prix winner, Alain Prost receives the chequered flag as he completes the race in his

Renault in a time of 1 hour 32 minutes 8.4 seconds. (A.P. Wirephoto)

World title favourite Alain Prost, driving a Renault, won today's race.

Carlos Reutemann finished second in a Williams. Rene Arnoux was third in another Renault, and Niki Lauda, making a comeback to Grand Prix racing after a two-year layoff was fourth in a McLaren.

Keke Rosberg's Williams was fifth. John Watson's McLaren sixth and Michele Alboreto of Italy was seventh in a Tyrrell.

Eighth was the Lotus driven by Elio de Angelis. Eliseo Salazar was ninth in an ATS, followed by teammate Manfred Winkelhock.

The results confirmed the superiority in speed at mile-high Kyalami of the turbo-charged engines

that drove the Renaults, Ferraris and Brabhams. But it also revealed their mechanical delicacy, as three of the turbos, including both Brabhams, dropped out with engine problems, and Pironi's Ferrari was in and out of the pits throughout the race.

Prost's victory toast with a huge silver cup ended up getting him wetter outside than in, as the cup's base broke off, spilling the wine.

## Soviets plan a dozen warm-ups for World Cup

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union will play 12 to 15 soccer matches in Europe and Latin America to warm up for the World Cup tournament in Spain, coach Konstantin Beskov reports.

"Opponents will be the national teams of Argentina, Greece and Finland, and club sides in a number of countries," Beskov said at a press conference yesterday in Moscow. TASS news agency reported.

"We plan to make another trip to Spain where we hope to play at the stadiums where the games of the championships will be staged. We also wanted to play the team of Brazil but the managers of that national team declined," he was quoted as saying.

The Soviets were drawn into Group 6 of the first round, along with Brazil, Scotland and New Zealand. Brazil, one of the six seeded teams, is favoured to reach the second round, with the Russians and Scots rated about even in the battle for the other berth.

Assessing Group 6, Beskov said, "the British told me that today the team of Scotland is the strongest in the British Isles. I have heard contradictory evaluations about New Zealand. Its backbone is former players of British professional

clubs. As for the Brazilians, their strength is known to all."

Beskov said he was pleased that Soviet players reacted "seriously and correctly" to the results of the draw. "They all realise that success can be achieved only in struggle to which one must devote all one's energy to the end."

Beskov said he already has a main lineup in mind, and that changes could be caused only by injuries to players who made a good showing in the last two years. "No doubt about it, the results shown by the USSR team during the past two years are gratifying but we should assess them objectively and have no illusions about ourselves or about our rivals in Spain," he said.

Soviet players compare favourably with the best members of top foreign sides," he said, adding that the team would be psychologically prepared to put up a performance of the highest class in Spain.

Over the last two years, Beskov noted a great improvement in Soviet skills in passing, dribbling, interception and regaining possession of the ball, kicking and heading the ball into the goal.

He singled out the improvement of Soviet fullbacks and rated Alexander Chivadze among the world's best in that position.

## Aristocrats tumble in F.A. Cup

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) — English soccer aristocrats West Ham tumbled out of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup in one of today's major fourth round upsets.

First division West Ham, noted for their cultured soccer, crashed 2-0 to second division Watford.

Second half goals by Northern Ireland international Gerry Armstrong and Nigel Callaghan toppled West Ham, who won the cup two years ago.

Third division Oxford United provided another surprise when they trounced division one Brighton 3-0.

Holders Tottenham reached the last 16 with a 1-0 win over Leeds, while favourites Liverpool underlined they are finding their best form after an indifferent spell by thrashing Sunderland 3-0.

Ipswich sustained their bid for

all three domestic trophies — F.A. Cup, League Cup and First Division Championship — when they survived a spirited challenge from Luton to win 2-0.

Brighton's downfall against a mid-table Oxford side started with a first-half goal by Keith Cassells and was completed when Peter Foley scored twice in eight minutes.

Garth Crooks hit Tottenham's winner against Leeds in the 72nd minute, while Scottish international Kenny Dalglish launched Liverpool on course for success over Sunderland with two goals in 10 minutes in the first half.

Ipswich had to wait until midway through the second half before Scotland striker Alan Brazil put them ahead against Luton.

But Ipswich, for whom skipper and England defender Mick Mills was playing his 700th game, decisively tilted the balance when Eric Gates grabbed two late goals.

Southampton, knocked out of the cup in the previous round, stepped up their first division title challenge with a 3-1 win over Arsenal which lifted them to second spot.

David Puckett scored two of the goals in only his second full match

to leave Southampton with 37 points from 21 games behind Ipswich on 38 from 18 matches.

Manchester United, who crushed Stoke 3-0, are third on 36 points after 20 games.

Southampton's success ended a sequence of six consecutive wins by Arsenal, who led after 19 minutes when Irish international defender David O'Leary got his first goal of the season.

David Armstrong equalised just before halftime and Puckett, a 21-year-old striker drafted in for his home debut in place of the injured Steve Moran, who netted in the 63rd and 70th minutes.

Stoke, 18th in the 22-team division, were jolted by an early goal from Steve Coppell but held Manchester United to that slim lead until Frank Stapleton and Gary Birtles each scored in the last three minutes.

Everton climbed to fifth spot on 33 points from 22 games behind Manchester City with a 3-0 victory over struggling Wolverhampton.

Surprise results were not confined to the cup. Nottingham Forest 2-0 in the only other first division game today.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 9 5  
♥ 6 2  
♦ Q 10 7 5 4  
♣ J 10 7

**WEST**  
♠ Q 8 4  
♥ J 10 9 5  
♦ J 9 8 2  
♣ K 4

**EAST**  
♠ J 10 7 2  
♥ K 8 7 4 3  
♦ A  
♣ 6 5 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 6 3  
♥ A Q  
♦ K 6 3  
♣ A Q 9 8 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

It is not easy to see where declarer can develop an extra chance at his three-nt trump contract. But there was one, and by unearthing it, South landed a game that seemed destined for defeat.

The auction was straightforward. South's jump to two no trump showed 19-20 points, and North's five-card suit and good intermediates were just enough to sway him to raise to game.

West led the jack of hearts, and when dummy came down declarer could count four tricks in the major suits, plus the ace of clubs. Therefore, he had to develop

four more in the minor suits to make his contract. That would be a simple matter if the club finesse succeeded. But what if it failed?

In that case, the defenders would knock out the remaining heart stopper before declarer could establish a diamond for his ninth trick. Whichever defender won the ace of diamonds would then be able to continue hearts, enabling the defenders to cash their tricks to defeat the contract.

Declarer, therefore, decided to play on diamonds first. However, after winning the first heart trick it would not have done to lead a diamond from the closed hand. East would win and force out the ace of hearts, and declarer would still have to concede a club trick and with it the contract.

Declarer found the superior play of crossing to the king of spades and leading a low diamond from the table. East performed rose with the ace, so declarer was able to bring in the diamond suit, with the help of a marked finesse, after winning the ace of hearts.

Note that, had East played low and had the king of diamonds won the trick, declarer would abandon diamonds and play on clubs—four club tricks would then be enough. And if the king of diamonds lost to the ace, declarer would have the queen as an entry to the table to take the club finesse for his contract.

## Injury to Ovett puts clash with Coe in doubt

LONDON, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A scheduled three-race clash next summer between Britain's rival Olympic track stars Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe may be scrapped because of a leg injury to Ovett, British press reported today. They said the injury also may keep the runner out of the European Games in Athens in September and the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane the following month.

Ovett, 26, who was married in September, punctured several muscles above the right knee when he collided with some church railings during a training run just before Christmas. His leg was put in plaster from thigh to ankle.

Although the plaster was removed at the beginning of the year, infection set in, preventing the athlete from resuming winter training.

Ovett and Coe arguably are Britain's two best middle distance runners of all time and are fierce rivals for the world's number one spot. They last met at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, where Ovett won the 800 metres and Coe took the gold medal in the 1,500.

Both run faster at their distances than anyone in the United States, which did not take part in the Moscow Games. Ovett holds the world record for 1,500 metres and Coe holds the 800 and one-mile marks.

The pair are due to meet over 3,000 metres at London's Crystal Palace July 17, followed by an 800 metres race in Nice Aug. 14 and a one-mile clash in Eugene, Oregon, Sept. 25.

Ovett is now not expected to resume training until March but he may decide that will not give him enough time to get into shape for the 1982 season, today's reports said. The runner himself was not available for comment.

Christin Cooper of U.S. scores her first World Cup ski victory

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany, Jan. 23 (R) — Christin Cooper of the United States scored her first World Cup ski victory today when she won a women's slalom here.

But Erika Hess of Switzerland, never lower than third in previous World Cup slaloms this season, made sure of winning the overall World Cup slalom championship despite failing to score after missing a gate on her second run.

Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, who had to win to stand a chance of overtaking Hess's 120 points, could manage only third, place behind Perrine Pelen of France.

The jubilant Cooper, a 22-year-old from Sun Valley, came second in five World Cup slalom and giant slalom events last year but had never previously won a race.

In today's first leg she was eclipsed by fellow-American Tamara McKinney, but turned in a fast 46.14 seconds on her second run to overtake the rest of the field.

Her combined winning time was one minute 36.53 seconds, quarter of a second faster than Pelen.

Stanley Floyd runs fastest 50-yard dash ever recorded

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Stanley Floyd ran the fastest 50-yard dash ever indoors and Mary Decker-Tabb recorded the best women's mile in history on the boards in last night's Sunbelt track meet.

Floyd, regaining the form that made him the world's top-rated sprinter in 1980, won the 50 in 5.22 seconds. He came back a half-hour later to win the 60-yard dash in 6.10.

The former top time for the indoor 50 was 5.25 by Houston McTeer four years ago.

Decker-Tabb, who missed the 1981 track season with injuries, clipped 4.1 seconds off the women's world best for the indoor mile with a 4:24.6 clocking. Francine Larrieu had the previous best of 4:28.5. Larrieu finished second in the Sunbelt in 4:36.4, and Joan Hansen was third in 4:36.5.

## FOR RENT

Two-bedroom apartment, with central heating available.

Location: Close to the U.S. embassy in Jabal Amman.  
For more information, please call Mr. Azmi.  
Tel. 33171, Amman

## DUE TO CONTRACT COMPLETION THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE FOR SALE:

- 2 No. 15-tonne crawler cranes
  - 3 No CAT 225 excavators
  - 1 CAT 215 excavator
  - 2 No CAT 920 loaders
  - 1 No JCB 3C III
  - 1 Sterter batching plant
  - 1 No Alpha A 501 tower crane
  - 1 No 20 HP concrete mixer
  - 1 No Winget 14R concrete mixer
  - 1 No Tecalemit lubrication unit
  - 2 No 150 CFM compressors
  - 2 Mercedes tankers
  - 2 Mercedes truck mixers
  - 1 Mercedes tipper
  - 2 Chevrolet Blazers
  - 2 Fiat 131S cars
- Plus various power tools and garage equipment.

For further information please contact:  
LAING TROCON (JV)  
P.O. Box 571, AQABA  
Tel. Aqaba 5116

## SUNDAY DANCE.....

4 - 7 p.m.

## THE MIRRORS

and star singer ROBERT  
including a light meal  
JD 5,000 per couple  
RESERVATIONS: Ambassador Hotel  
Tel: 65161

## POSITION VACANT

A qualified Jordanian Accountant with good command of English (spoken and written), with not less than five years experience is required immediately, to be appointed as an assistant of finance manager for a large transport company in Jordan.

For appointment please call Tel: 78537 or 71523 between 3.00 to 6.00 p.m. Att. Mr. M.H. Sultan.

## DE LUXE FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

1. First floor, consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, modern kitchen, two bathrooms, with modern furniture, central heating and the possibility of a telephone being installed.
2. Ground floor, consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, modern kitchen, central heating and garden.

Location: Shmeisani, Al Hussein Youth City area

Call tel. 62887, AMMAN

## FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, family lounge, two bathrooms, with central heating and garden.

Location: Umm Uthaina  
(see map)

Contact Tel. 42736



## FEATURES

## 345 Park Avenue: haven for the homeless

By Scott Kraft and Nancy Shulins  
The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — They look like something from a trash heap: cardboard boxes in the frigid darkness, hugging the wall of a bank on New York's prestigious Park Avenue. But they are homes.

They are homes for the box people.

Boxes are where Mary, Frank and Charlie survived last week, when record-breaking cold killed more than 200 Americans. And boxes are where they'll try to survive bitter cold again this week.

"It's all in your mind, really, the cold," says Charlie Buchanan, 48, a gap-toothed, grizzled man who seems oblivious to the stinging sleet that pelts his face as he peers from his box.

One night last week during the worst of it, when the air felt like ice and half a foot of snow sent thousands of shivering New Yorkers home early, many of the city's 36,000 homeless sought refuge in city shelters.

But there are only 4,000 beds for the destitute homeless in this city. So some street people took all-night subway rides. Others slept in Grand Central Station or the port authority bus terminal.

Charlie, May Byrd, and Frank Jarrot went home to a cluster of cardboard cartons, covered with mailing labels and stamped: "Handle with care."

The temperature was well below freezing. But the sturdy cardboard boxes are "warm as toast at maybe 40 degrees (5 degrees C)," Frank says. He spent nearly an hour lining a box with newspaper fished out of trash cans and with blankets he'd found.

This night, boxes were tucked

inside boxes for insulation. One man crawled into a carton and pulled a smaller box over his head, leaving his shoulders exposed as he lay on the concrete. Charlie fit his boxes together like interlocking puzzle pieces, adjusted to his height and girth.

"It's warmer in a box than in those flophouses (cheap rooming houses). And every night we get new ones," says Charlie, who wears a knit cap and four layers of dirty sweaters and jackets.

"Whenever I get asked where I live, I tell people 345 Park Avenue. 'Course I don't have no phone," quips 55-year-old Al Kraft, a dapper veteran of 17 homeless winters, who chooses a subway car over Alcatraz this bitter evening.

Their walls may be only of cardboard, but the box people of Park Avenue are a community nonetheless. They spend their days trying to earn enough money to keep from starving and their nights scavenging fresh living quarters to keep from freezing.

Taking care of Mary, a 23-year-old woman in the group, is almost a full-time job for the men. They call her "just a baby," and take turns leaving hamburgers, coffee and cakes outside her box.

"She's not nuts, but she's dreaming," Frank says of the wisp of a woman who cringes inside her carton. When approached by a stranger and asked a question, she

invariably responds: "No, thank you."

"She talks real intelligent — she's been to college. But she's living in a fantasy world," Frank says. Studies have suggested that half of the city's homeless are mentally disturbed.

By day, Mary huddles outside a subway entrance. There she stays until Frank comes to lead her the 50 paces to her choice spot alongside the bank building where, in another box, Charlie stands guard.

"She reminds me of my daughter," says Frank, who gives his occupation as junk collector.

The men earn a few dollars going through trash bins for junk, which they haul in a shopping cart to a scrap dealer. On days when the pickings are slim, they line up for sandwiches and soup at missions or handouts from restaurant kitchens.

"We don't panhandle," Charlie says proudly.

The recent low temperatures

are dangerous. Capt. Clarence Peters on of the Salvation Army walks the Bowery, a downtown New York neighborhood, in search of the homeless. He says some get drunk and fall asleep on the pavement, where they soon freeze to death.

"You literally have to pry them off with a shovel," Peterson said.

Dr. Lewis Goldfrank, director of emergency medical services at Bellevue Hospital, has seen many

frostbite victims in the past week. "We've seen people looking dead with body temperatures as low as 66 degrees (19 degrees C.) and frostbite blisters on their feet," Dr. Goldfrank says.

Although it is against hospital policy to release anyone who has no place to go, Dr. Goldfrank says many homeless people make up addresses to avoid being sent to shelters. They prefer the odds of survival alone on cold pavements.

## Where Hollywood keeps its dead

By Ronald Clarke  
Reuters

**LOS ANGELES** — Trumpets sound, curtains roll back, and revealed in all its colours is a giant stained-glass reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper."

A voice in full quadrasonic sound tells visitors to study the work in its many moods as electrically-controlled shutters change the lighting from dawn to sunset.

Nearby is "The Crucifixion" — "the world's largest religious painting" according to a spokesman.

And then there are reproductions of the greatest sculptures of Michelangelo — "the only place in the world where they can be found together," the spokesman says.

Amid this splendour at the forest lawn memorial gardens and behind wrought iron gates — "the largest in the world" — Hollywood says farewell to its dead. In a setting no studio could ever match, the "greats" of the film world lie out of public view in vaults in marble halls, in private gardens and beneath giant sculptures.

Clark Gable, the "King of Hollywood," who died in 1960 at the age of 59, lies in a vault next to that of Carole Lombard, the third of his five wives, who died in an air crash in 1942.

A bust of Alan Ladd, wearing a marbled buckskin shirt from his days as "Shane" and other cowboy film characters, stands in front of his vault. Nearby lies Jeanette MacDonald.

An Englishman recently travelled across the United States by bus to put flowers in a holder attached to the vault of Miss MacDonald, who was "pure gold" at the box office when she sang her duets with Nelson Eddy.

"The Englishman was so overcome with emotion he cried," the spokesman for the memorial gardens said.

Above Miss MacDonald, lies the body of singer Nat King Cole. The marble vault simply bears the autograph in gold of "Nat Cole."

Comedienne Gracie Allen, who died in 1964, lies in a double vault awaiting her husband, George Burns, who is still packing in cinema and theatre audiences at the age of 85.

Mary Pickford, "America's sweetheart," is there along with Clara Bow, who has a plaque on her vault reading "Hollywood's 'it' girl."

Comedian Ed Wynn, father of actor Keenan Wynn, also has a plaque on his vault. It reads simply "Thanks God."

The million visitors, including tourists, who come to the four forest lawn memorial gardens here each year are not shown the vaults

of the stars.

"Each memorial is a sacred trust and only the family may grant the public access to these memorials," a booklet on the gardens says.

"There is also the fear some people would chip off pieces of the marble for souvenirs," the spokesman added when he gave a rare guided tour of the vaults recently.

But vendors outside the gardens sell what they claim are maps of the stars' burial places.

Humphrey Bogart is there along with stars who grew up with Hollywood, including Wallace Beery, Marie Dressler, Richard Dix, John Gilbert, Victor McLaglen, Chico Marx, cowboy star Tom Mix and comedian Ben Turpin.

When film producer Sam Goldwyn died, the entire 120 hectares of the highest of the parks, Glendale, was closed so that all Hollywood could attend without being watched by the public, the spokesman said.

Goldwyn's studio, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, sent its own security guards to keep everything under control.

Walt Disney, the creator of Mickey Mouse and other cartoon characters, a shy man in public, lies in a private garden, his nameplate hidden from public view by a clump of trees.

Another private garden bears the one word "Tracy" in stone. It is the resting place of Spencer Tracy.

Jean Harlow, Hollywood's platinum blonde, who died at the age of 26, lies in the wall of a private marble chamber. The room cost \$25,000 when she died in 1937

and the spokesman said he could not estimate how much it would cost now.

The spokesman said a burial place here could cost as much as \$100,000 today or as little as \$300 for some of the 350,000 people who are buried in the gardens along with the stars.

Errol Flynn, Hollywood's swashbuckling star on and off the screen, lies beneath a garden wall. He died in 1959 at the age of 50, but his family did not place a tablet at his grave until last year, the spokesman said.

The tablet reads: "In memory of our father from his loving children."

Apart from burial sites from reproductions of masterpieces, there is much for visitors to see.

They can wander through such areas as Whispering Pines, Everlasting Love, Kindly Light and Babylon to the great mausoleum, which a guide described as the United States' Westminster Abbey.

There are replicas of the Scottish baroness Wee Kirk O' the Heather, where Annie Laurie worshipped, and the church of St. Maryvaret in England, which Rudyard Kipling attended.

There is the church of the hills, a replica of the New England meeting house in which the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow worshipped, and a reproduction of Boston's Old North Church, made famous by Paul Revere.

Religious services of all denominations have been held in the churches — including more than 25,000 weddings, the spokesman said.

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SARBS

YONJE

CUDISS

DETHOB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOOSE CHIME BUSILY SAILOR

Answer: What work meant for the doctor turned burglar — "HOUSE CALLS"

JAIL EXIT As your parole officer...

IN ORDER TO GO STRAIGHT ONE SHOULD FOLLOW THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOOSE CHIME BUSILY SAILOR

Answer: What work meant for the doctor turned burglar — "HOUSE CALLS"

## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## SHERATON BUFFETS

Friday  
Luncheon Buffet  
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GERMAN Dinner BUFFET.  
in AL MADABASunday  
Luncheon Buffet  
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## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24, 1982

YOUR DAILY  
Horoscope  
from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have excellent judgment today and can easily organize a plan to gain your most cherished aims. Study the philosophy of life you would like to follow in the future.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** A good time to study ways to become more successful in your line of endeavor. Take time for recreation later in the day.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Get in touch with wise persons and discuss mutual interests. Make constructive plans for the new week. Be logical.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Your intuitive perceptions are working accurately now, so follow them and you can solve many problems.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** A good day to talk over mutual affairs with family members. Don't neglect philosophical studies.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Show a sincere and loyal friend the depth of your appreciation. Take time to improve your health. Relax tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Taking part in recreational activities now can help keep you in a better frame of mind. Make sure you spend your money wisely.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Concentrating on home affairs can make this a most productive day. Make plans to improve your surroundings. Relax tonight.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Attend the services that can help you think along more idealistic concepts. Later engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Plan how to have more income in the future. Use good judgment where budgeting is concerned. Be more practical.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Concentrate on how to have more abundance in the future. Avoid persons who like to waste your valuable time.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Make concrete plans that could give you more security and happiness in the future. Show more devotion to loved one.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Be more active in social activities and get more out of life. Accept invitations instead of turning them down.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will be one who will quickly comprehend anything of a modern nature, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford for best results. Give religious and ethical training early in life and success is assured.

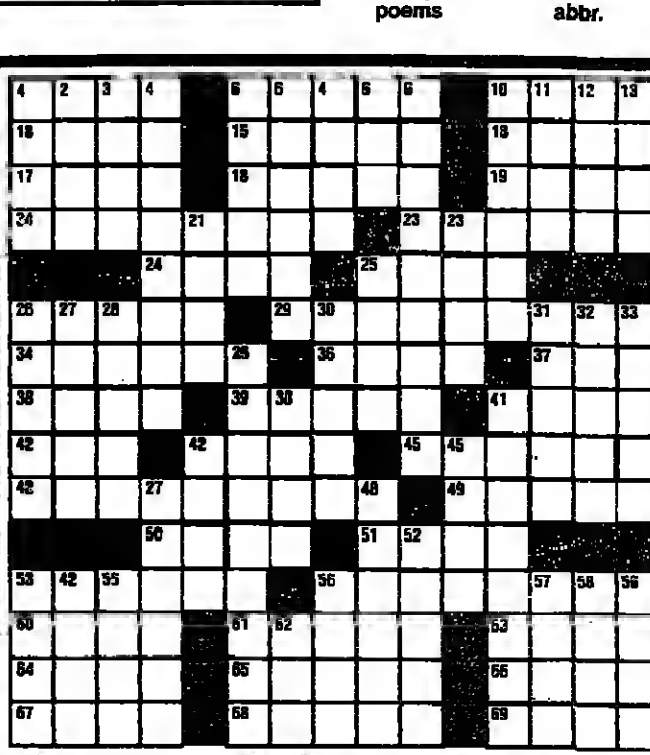
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Audrey J. Koch

|                            |                              |                    |                                 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| ACROSS                     | 28 Icelandic narratives      | 50 Newspaper bit   | 21 Shove                        |
| 1 Blind with a rope        | 29 End of a chess game       | 51 Small room      | 23 Long walk                    |
| 5 English racetrack        | 34 Indifference              | 53 Terrible        | 25 Skirt bottoms                |
| 10 Hurt                    | 36 Lady friend in Paris      | 56 Child's friend  | 26 Hacienda                     |
| 14 He had an Irish Rose    | 37 Ship's record             | 58 "High —"        | 27 Separated                    |
| 15 Range                   | 38 Metallic cloth            | 61 English warship | 28 Greek letter                 |
| 16 Insult                  | 39 Divert                    | 63 Partly open     | 30 Visit persistently           |
| 17 Betray                  | 40 See animal                | 64 Visitor to Siam | 31 Together                     |
| 18 Camp-shelters           | 41 Turt                      | 65 "— the Riveter" | 32 Strong                       |
| 19 Taxaa city              | 42 Long — of the law         | 66 Toodle-oo       | 33 Heron                        |
| 20 Frost's "— by Woods..." | 43 Cob or pen                | 67 Pipe joints     | 35 Flight deviation instruments |
| 22 Gratitude               | 44 See animal                | 68 Severe          | 40 Yes —                        |
| 24 Late actor              | 45 Deadlock                  | 69 Way out         | 41 Lower                        |
| 25 Crowing glory           | 46 "You — in be in pictures" |                    | 43 Places                       |

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

|           |           |         |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| LITIA     | JOWL      | BIATIS  |
| HEINIO    | GRITE     | EVERIT  |
| PER       | SEIN      | BERIOER |
| YREABLE   | GUID      |         |
| MAIR      | CONVITTE  |         |
| JALOPHY   | ROSE      | RIAM    |
| LIVES     | BITO      | SOME    |
| FOR       | SUAM      | UWIVER  |
| ENGSEABLE | TIDA      | —       |
| COTIL     | STETIOR   |         |
| CANALS    | STEP      | ELI     |
| AWARD     | SPORTSMEN |         |
| FORTIE    | RIARA     | UPAS    |
| ELIDER    | TOYU      | RIKIE   |





# WORLD

## Walesa's wife appeals for husband's freedom NATO nears sanctions against Soviets, Poland

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (Agencies) — The Western alliance said today the situation in Poland has worsened in the last two weeks and moved closer to new diplomatic and economic measures against Poland and the Soviet Union.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ambassadors and high-level representatives issued a statement saying they deplored the absence of convincing signs that the repeated promises of a return to a policy of national renewal and genuine reforms, especially as far as civil liberties and trade union rights are concerned, are being carried out.

The statement added: "On the contrary, the Polish authorities supported by the Soviet Union continue to ignore the true aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the Polish people."

The NATO representatives, who met in a special session for five hours, went on to say: "With the aim of exerting steady and graduated pressure on the Polish authorities, NATO will continue to support the aspirations of the Polish people."

The statement said "The allies

agreed that the situation in Poland has worsened since the meeting of Jan. 11," of NATO's 15 foreign ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

No new political or economic sanctions were announced after today's meeting. But a senior U.S. official said "quite a wide range of measures" was discussed and that announcements may soon be made in a number of NATO capitals.

He said each country would have to decide on its own measures but that NATO would continue discussing coordinating sanctions at meetings in the next two weeks.

### Walesa's freedom demanded

Meanwhile in the Polish capital, the wife of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has appealed to the courts to clarify her husband's status more than a month after he was

sequestered outside Warsaw, informed sources said. They also said martial law forces had fortified checkpoints around Warsaw.

The sources also reported that Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association, demanded in an open letter that the authorities quickly open talks to solve "conflicts in our country," and that Mr. Walesa be allowed to participate.

The London Times correspondent in Warsaw, in a report published in the British capital, said Mr. Walesa's wife Danuta had appealed to the Gdansk regional prosecutor to set her husband free.

The report said Mrs. Walesa demanded to know on what charges her husband is being held, since he disappeared from public view when authorities imposed martial law Dec. 13 and suspended Solidarity, the first union free of Communist Party control in the Soviet Bloc.

## Zia, Kraigher call for solutions for global crises

BELGRADE, Jan. 23 (Agencies) — Visiting Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq and his Yugoslav host Srećko Kraigher have urged for the respect of independence of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and very

strongly condemned Israel's policy in the Middle East, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

In their toast at a dinner here last night the two leaders also emphasised the role of non-aligned countries in solving international problems.

Mr. Kraigher, current president of Yugoslavia's collective state presidency, said that "numerous crises, created by foreign assaults on independence of countries; bloc rivalries and various conflicts, are particularly disturbing." He also called for the end of the arms race and for creating conditions for real disarmament and universal detente.

Mr. Kraigher also emphasised the need for putting an immediate stop to the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict and for a peaceful solution of the dispute.

Mr. Kraigher reserved tougher words for the United States. In a clear reference to Poland, Mr. Kraigher called it "harmful and

## Nujoma, African leaders seek Namibia solution

LUSAKA, Jan. 23 (R) — Namibian leader Sam Nujoma and representatives from eight black African states met today in a fresh attempt to work out a formula for bringing independence to Namibia (South West Africa).

Today's meeting was aimed at drafting a reply to Western proposals on the complex constitutional issues involved in reaching a settlement.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, whose country is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Front-Line States Committee, said all those at the two-day meeting recognised the importance of a Namibian solution.

He said independent African states always wanted to find a peaceful solution where one was possible.

Five Western nations known as the "Contact Group" on Namibia have put forward proposals for independence for Namibia, now ruled by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

These Western proposals are being considered by Mr. Nujoma's South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the six front line states—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—as well as oil-exporting Nigeria and Kenya, current chairman of the OAU.

The five Western states—Britain, the U.S., France, West Germany and Canada—submitted revised proposals last month to South Africa and to SWAPO and the front line states.

South Africa has not yet indicated when it will respond to the revised proposals.

Western diplomats in Lusaka say the next stage in the negotiations cannot begin until agreement is reached on the constitutional issues. The Western Contact Group is expected to meet in Bonn on Monday and Tuesday to review progress so far, they added.

## Third World demand boosts weapon race, U.S. report charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (R) — Third World countries are pushing the West and the Soviet Union to sell them their most advanced and costly weapons, a report said today.

Former U.S. diplomat Andrew Pierre said the Third World now made 80 per cent of all foreign arms purchases and that poorer countries were no longer content to buy obsolete weapons.

There is no practicable way to end these sales or even reduce them substantially, he added in his book *The Global Politics of Arms Sales*. But he urged the United States to press for international arrangements to make them less destabilising.

Mr. Pierre wrote the study for the Council on Foreign Relations, a private U.S. organisation of which he is a member.

He said the Soviet Union could overtake the United States as the world's biggest arms vendor in the 1980s.

The study showed that arms sales rose from \$9 billion to \$20 billion a year during the 1970s and were an important element in relations between the big powers and the developing world.

A main conclusion was that far from the United States and the Soviet Union forcing arms on countries that cannot afford them, the sales responded to Third World demands.

Many of these customers wanted to buy the most modern weapons in Soviet and Western arsenals.

The Reagan administration's "overly permissive" attitude toward foreign arms sales has been one of its clearest breaks with former President Carter's foreign policies, Mr. Pierre said.

The supply of F-16 jet fighters

to Venezuela and Pakistan would make it difficult or impossible to convince others to buy less advanced F-X planes developed specifically for export to Third World nations.

Neighbours of those two countries were also likely to seek F-16s or similar aircraft. India is already buying French Mirage-2000s in response to the U.S.-Pakistani deal.

He said U.S. foreign military sales had increased from around \$1 billion in 1970 to \$16 billion in 1980. Soviet arms sales also rose sharply in the same period.

Mr. Pierre said that France, the third biggest arms exporter, was becoming too dependent on such sales.

France had a vigorous export policy, despite President Francois Mitterrand's pre-election doubts about the morality of arms sales, "but trouble lies ahead," Mr. Pierre forecast.

Some sectors of the French arms industry were "dangerously over-dependent upon exports... a situation which is not yet widely known in France itself."

He said 40 per cent of all French arms production and 75 per cent of the output of the military aeronautics industry was sold abroad.

The Middle East alone accounts for more than half of all arms purchases from the rest of the world, Mr. Pierre reported.

These sales sometimes played a stabilising role, as in the case of weapons promised in return for Israeli and Egyptian flexibility on a peace settlement.

But he cautioned that any comprehensive Middle East peace could be rapidly undermined if there was a large infusion of U.S. or Soviet weapons to the region.

## N. Koreans, Chinese invited to observe U.S.-S. Korean war games

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Jan. 23 (Agencies) — The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) today invited North Korean and Chinese representatives of the military armistice commission to observe a major U.S.-South Korean military exercise starting next month.

North Korea has not yet responded to the invitation. U.S. Rear-Adm. James Storms, chief UNC delegate to the commission, said the proposal was aimed at clearing any doubt or misunderstanding as to the purpose of the exercise, Team Spirit 82, which runs from Feb. 13 to April 26.

The five northern and Chinese commission members should be accompanied to the south by the four principal Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) members, Adm. Storms told his North Korean opposite number, Maj. Gen. Han Ju-hyong, at an armistice commission meeting in this border town village.

## Rome police arrest explosive suspects

ROME, Jan. 23 (R) — Rome police said today they had arrested a Syrian man and a West German woman accused of possessing 12 electric detonators and three false passports.

Police said the two were arrested at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on Jan. 5 when they arrived on a flight from Belgrade but the arrests were only announced today because of continuing inquiries.

Police sources said that during interrogation the man said the detonators and the false passports had been given to him by friends who he said belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by George Habash.

The two were named as Nasry Al Tamir and Brigitte Pagendam, 25, from Hamburg. Customs police said they found the detonators hidden in cigarette packets in a bag carried by the Syrian.

## Shahi returns home to prepare for Delhi

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Foreign Minister Asif Ali Zardari left the official party headed by President Zia ul-Haq in Europe to return to Pakistan today to prepare for next week's talks with India. Mr. Shahi arrived in the southern port city of Karachi this morning from Bucharest, Romania, and was to fly to the capital later. The foreign minister is scheduled to depart for New Delhi on Friday for talks with his Indian counterpart, P.V.N. Rao, on a proposed "no war" pact.

## Zambia moves to block dwindling of elephants

LUSAKA, Jan. 23 (R) — Zambia has banned the issue of elephant hunting licences for five years to help save the nation's heavily poached herds, the Zambian press reported today.

A spokesman for Secretary of State for Defence and Security Grey Zulu, who announced the ban yesterday, also told reporters more measures would be announced soon by Lands and Natural Resources Minister Clement Mwanashiku.

According to experts, one of the country's main elephant centres at Luangwa National Park in eastern Zambia has been reduced in population from 100,000 to 50,000 by poachers in the past decade.

## Ankara lifts two more provincial curfews

ANKARA, Jan. 23 (R) — Turkish military authorities have lifted the overnight curfew in two more provinces, bringing to 20 the number of provinces where the measure has now been rescinded. The curfew remains in force in the country's 47 other provinces. Martial law authorities said last night the 1 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. curfew in the southwestern provinces of Burdur and Isparta would be lifted "due to peoples' acting in accordance with the law."

## Madorean rebels warn more blood to be shed

VADOR, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Guerrillas observed the anniversary of an anti-peasant uprising with a warning of imminent combat to the ruling U.S.-backed

authorities said the central American country was calm yesterday. The guerrillas last attempted to mount a full-scale uprising one year ago, but that effort failed when the public refused to support it.

Police and judicial officials said 11 bullet-riddled bodies were found around the country between Thursday and yesterday. Murders are a daily feature in this Central American nation where an estimated 32,000 people have died since the overthrow of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's rightist regime in Oct. 1979.

## Defence fails to suppress evidence in Newport trial

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, Jan. 23 (R) — Socialite Claus von Bulow, accused of trying to murder his heirless wife with insulin injections, has lost a fight to suppress key medical evidence from his trial.

Judge Thomas Needham ruled that the jury should be told of drugs found in Mr. von Bulow's bedroom, of insulin found on a hypodermic syringe and of blood tests made on his wife Martha.

But he put off until next week ruling on admissibility of the prosecution's two main exhibits — the syringe itself and a long statement Mr. von Bulow made to police.

Mr. von Bulow is accused of twice injecting his wife, 49, with insulin and putting her into a coma in which she has remained for 13 months. His alleged motives: Her fortune of up to \$50 million and his affair with a mistress aged 35.

The evidence in dispute yesterday was obtained by Mr. von Bulow's chief accusers, his wife's German maid and his stepchildren by his wife's first marriage to an Austrian prince.

The case has scandalised this exclusive summer colony of the American aristocracy but the first two weeks of the trial, due to last at least two months, have been

taken up with legal technicalities. Defence lawyer Herald Fahringer sought to suppress the results of the blood, insulin and drug tests because the original evidence had been routinely destroyed. Only the results remain.

He said the destruction was a crippling blow to his ability to defend Mr. von Bulow.

The blood test showed a high level of insulin, injected, the defence now argues the test was made only after Mrs. von Bulow had been given glucose in hospital. Mr. von Bulow is alleged to

have known his wife was a hypoglycemic (low blood sugar) to whom insulin was poison. He contends that her addiction to alcohol and rich food caused the coma because these create insulin in a hypoglycemic.

Mr. Fahringer alleged earlier that changes had been made in some of Mrs. von Bulow's hospital records, with dates altered, deletions and insertions. He said it might or might not be innocent.

Judge Needham earlier dismissed another defence plea, to exclude press and public from the three-day suppression hearings of the trial, which is being televised.

## Argentina scraps treaty with Chile

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Argentina is renouncing its out of date peace treaty with neighbouring Chile and proposing that both nations halt arms purchases as they attempt to resolve a territorial dispute over three tiny islands at the southern tip of South

America.

The government informed Chilean Ambassador Onofre Jarpa Reyes yesterday that it was renouncing the 10-year-old treaty, which obliged both countries to submit the territorial dispute to the International Court of Justice in the Hague, Netherlands.

A foreign ministry statement said Argentina hoped Pope John Paul II would continue his efforts at mediation until a new peace agreement can be adopted.

Argentina already has proposed another treaty that will permit both parties to reach agreement with true conviction, without feeling compelled by documents that are out of date," Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told a news conference.

He did not reveal details of the proposed treaty. Mr. Mendez said Argentina's military government considered the 1972 treaty useless.

## Thai choppers join opium war

BANKOK, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — Air strikes by Thai helicopter gunships and light bombers tumbled the tide of a 36-hour battle for the northern mountain stronghold of opium warlord Khun Sa, forcing most of his several hundred troops to flee to nearby Burma, Thai border police said today.

Skirmishes continued near the border in Chiang Rai Province as several hundred Thai border police advanced from the captured village stronghold of Baan Hin Taek in the face of sniper fire from a rear guard of Khun Sa's drug gang known as the Shan United Army, authorities said.

A senior Thai officer said 1,000 more Shan United troops from eastern Burma were on the way to reinforce Khun Sa, who was reported to be in the Burmese village of Baan Phya Law.

Thai forces lost at least 13 men in the fighting and 35 wounded so far. Police said they have counted 10 dead from the opium army.

Khun Sa, alias Chang Shi Fu, has been able to equip between 2,500 and 4,000 troops from his multimillion dollar opium trade, and controls a 280-kilometre stretch of the Thai-Burmese border.

His enclave is adjacent to the notorious "Golden Triangle" — where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos meet — one of the world's largest sources of opium, from which heroin is refined.

The battle for Baan Hin Taek began Thursday when Thai border police attacked the village, and occupied it after 24 hours. But the Shan United troops fought back from the hills and threatening the Thai occupying forces until airpower turned the tide, according to various reports.

Another 100 border police were brought in from the neighbouring province of Chiang Mai today to reinforce the men in the occupied stronghold, police said.

The area is a maze of hills and jungle, and Khun Sa's forces have the advantage of knowing it well, said police.

Thai authorities have offered a reward equal to 500,000 baht (\$22,000) for the capture of Khun Sa, who claims to be opposing Burmese government "repression" in eastern Burma. However, officials claim he is nothing more than a drug dealer.

## Prince Philip cleared of blame for near-miss over British skies

LONDON, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A royal plane piloted by Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, was flying 182 metres too low when it crossed the path of a British Airways jumbo jet last November, media reports citing an official inquiry said today.

Both Buckingham Palace and Britain's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) declined comment on the reports of an inquiry by the authority. The reports said the inquiry cleared the prince of any blame because a Royal Air Force pilot on board was in overall command of the aircraft.

The incident occurred Nov. 27 as a Miami-bound Boeing 747, with 200 passengers on board, climbed from London's Heathrow Airport. Prince Philip, at the controls of a twin-engine turbo-prop Andover of the Queen's flight, was approaching Gatwick, the capital's other major airport, on a flight from Manchester.

Buckingham Palace confirmed at the time that Prince Philip, 60, was at the controls and a British Airways spokesman said the pilot of the Boeing filed a near-miss report after seeing a "black silhouette" in front of him. Press reports said the two planes were "only seconds" from colliding before the Boeing was ordered to change course.

Independent radio news said Prince Philip allowed his aircraft to descend 182 metres lower than the height it had been cleared for and he passed just 2.5 kilometres in front of the airliner.

The Daily Express said that the CAA, which investigates all reports of near-misses, had completed its inquiry into the incident and exonerated Prince Philip.

"This is because he was not the commander of the Royal Andover even though he was at the controls," the newspaper said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Iranian Baha'is await Pakistan citizenship

KARACHI, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — About 800 Iranians of the Baha'i minority community, who crossed over to Pakistan during the past two years, are still stateless although they have applied for Pakistani citizenship. The chief of the Baha'i community in Pakistan, Aneqser Rahman Dehlavi, said here today, Pakistani authorities were favourably inclined towards the Baha'i community and had instructed police officials not to bother the Iranian Baha'is, who possess no passports or legal documents of their country. "They have been given immunity till the end of this year," he said. Mr. Dehlavi said there were 15,000 Baha'is in Pakistan, the majority of whom are of Iranian origin and had settled down in Pakistan engaged in private business and trade. Mr. Dehlavi said that because of unfavourable conditions for the Baha'is in Iran, a large number of Baha'is have left Iran to other countries — wherever they can find protection.

### Ex-Afghan minister on hunger strike

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A former Afghan deputy justice minister said today that he will continue his two-day-old hunger strike outside the Afghan embassy here although a senior embassy official promised to help reunite his family. Samiuddin Zhoand, who defected to India last March, said he began his "indefinite" protest yesterday because earlier attempts to get his wife and seven children out of Kabul had failed. He declined to identify the official who spoke with him this morning and reportedly offered to intervene on his behalf. Asked how long he would continue his hunger strike, Mr. Zhoand said "I will fast as long as Bobby Sands did." Mr. Sands, an Irish Republican Army activist, died after fasting for 66 days in prison in Northern Ireland.

### Liberian ship tied up at Castle Island

BOSTON, Jan. 23 (A.P.) — A disabled Liberian freighter that began taking on water after it left Boston Harbour was tied up today at Castle Island while crew members pumped water from its cargo holds. "We do know that we have not located a leak yet," said Richard Rice, a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman. He said the captain and crew had not requested any help. The ship returned to Boston harbour yesterday to bring a feverish, 17-month-old baby ashore for hospital care, according to Coast Guard reports. The infant reportedly was taken to children's hospital by a representative of the Pakistani consulate in Boston.

## Renewed Ghana-Libya relations stir up unrest in West Africa

By Lois Even  
Reuters

ACCRA — One of the first official acts by Lt. Jerry Rawlings after he again seized power in Ghana last month was to invite back the Libyans.

Their return to favour in the West African state followed a 13-month break in relations during the civilian presidency of Hilla Limann.

Flt. Lt. Rawlings, whose New Year's Eve coup was his second in less than three years, appears to have adopted some of the rhetoric of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi this time round.

He has proclaimed a holy war on corruption, set up people's revolutionary committees in towns and villages, turned the military into the people's army, navy and air force and created people's tribunals.

Sources close to the 34-year-old Ghanaian leader said Col. Qadhafi's Green Book, outlining a political theory opposed to both capitalism and communism, was among the flight-lieutenant's reading matter during his two years in the political wilderness.

He visited Libya at least once in that time, shortly after a trip to Cuba, and met Col. Qadhafi.

But at a time when Flt. Lt. Rawlings was being quoted as saying Libya was a "revolutionary dream" his elected successor, Dr. Limann, was preparing to cut ties with Tripoli.

The break came in November

1980 when Ghana and other influential states in the region, including Nigeria, decided to cut off relations with Libya because of Col. Qadhafi's alleged support for subversive activity against African states.

Since the coup, however, Libyan diplomats have arrived to reclaim their tree-lined embassy compound.

The large party that flew in a week ago aboard a special Libyan United African Airlines plane to restore relations assured the new Ghanaian leadership Libya was prepared to help in every field.

While Ghana needs all the economic help it can get, the possibility of its aligning itself with Libya is already alarming Ghana's neighbours.

Liberian leader Samuel K. Doe, who came to power in a bloody coup 21 months ago, has recalled his envoy from Accra in protest against Ghana's restoration of ties with Libya.

Western sources here said U.S. aid worth \$100 million a year was helping keep former Master-Sgt. Doe's country afloat.

African diplomats said other West African leaders were concerned, not only about the restoration of links with Col. Qadhafi, but also with the new government's suspension of the constitution, the sacking of Dr. Limann and his parliament and a ban on political parties.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has so far made no public

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